

# Servicemen barred from Olympic teams

Civil servants and servicemen hoping to compete in the Olympic Games were told last night that the Government will not grant them special leave to go to Moscow. A ban on team events for civil servicemen is likely to end the chance of victory for the all-service pentathlon team.

## No special leave for civil servants

By Michael Hastings  
Political Reporter

he Government last night ruled out the chance of civil servants and service personnel competing in the Olympic Games in Moscow by announcing that no special leave will be granted for those selected by the British Olympic Association.

The Defence Department is clarifying the three services' instructions that service personnel will not be allowed to participate in team events. The casualty could be the all-service pentathlon team which, if ever to be chosen, stood a chance.

A Defence Department spokesman said: "The edict could stop them travelling as individuals, they would immediately run into the more far-ranging pronouncements. It would be 'inconsistent' Government policy to prevent special facilities or urge service personnel may wish to compete in Olympic Games."

Withholding of special leave for civil servants and service personnel does not mean could not request normal leave during the period of games. But any such request would have to be considered in the light of the on-manning levels.

These latest moves come on the eve of a Government-wide debate in the Commons today which is designed to further pressure the British Olympic Association not to participate in the games.

It has already been that the Government has drawn Mr Douglas Martin, the Secretary in the British Embassy in Moscow, as Olympic who would liaise with Soviet Olympic Committee. He decided to participate in the games, he will have to select its own representatives.

It is also decided to leave athletes who could be selected by the Government's side. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Denis Healey, has a social security officer, if the Games been held elsewhere, she would have been given special leave but now she will have to go on annual holiday leave.

On a Government motion, British athletes not to part in the games. Labour will have a free vote, the shadow Cabinet decided.

The Government's side, but thought it would also be seen for Conservative. Some care is being taken to ensure strong backing to Tory MPs without a whip issued.

The Foreign Secretary's decision to withdraw the services of Mr Martin made the British Olympic delegation "extremely upset", a senior secretary, Mr Palmer, said yesterday.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The association told of the association told of the a week ago, is con-

## Steelmen unmoved by new pay offer

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The British Steel Corporation last night put a new pay offer to union leaders of 140,000 striking steelmen, but it was not expected to settle the industry's national shutdown, which is now in its eleventh week.

On the third day of negotiations aimed at ending the dispute, BSC management and the 10-member trade union consortium agreed a joint document covering job flexibility, demanding, and productivity bargaining.

But I understand that this "diluted" version of the corporation's original set of proposals was valued at only 9 per cent in terms of wage rises, or 1 per cent lower than the "final offer" put to the unions more than a month ago.

A 4.4 per cent payment for three months, to get local productivity schemes off the ground, remains in the corporation's package offer, that puts the value of the draft deal as a whole at 13.4 per cent.

Union leaders adjourned to discuss the offer after seven hours of talks. Their first response was to argue that British Steel had not put enough money on the table, and that the strike should go on.

BSC management was also considering its next move. If the latest offer is formally rejected, the Corporation may go ahead with a second ballot of the workforce, over the heads of union leaders, in an attempt to get its employees to approve the package.

While the manual unions were locked in pay negotiations, the 11,000-member Steel Industry Management Association was also asking for salary increases, believed to be as much as 27 per cent.

In talks with BSC at the industry's ashore Hill College, near Leamington, SIMA proposed a 17 per cent rise in basic salaries, as well as more from local bonus schemes being negotiated for blue collar employees, which could yield up to an extra ten per cent.

The corporation's business and industrial relations strategy has been strongly criticized by Mr Robert Muir, the association's general secretary. Writing in SIMA's internal newsletter, he said: "It was not sensible for BSC at the outset to thump the workforce twice, almost simultaneously."

A committee of officials said British competitors would work directly with the committee, as would athletes from many countries not having an Olympic attack in Moscow. He fore-saw no problems.

The only difficulty that might arise was that, if the Soviet committee wanted to send a delegation to Britain, it would no longer be able to approach the Embassy in order to speed up arrangements.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda today praised British athletes for standing up to what it called the "rude pressure" of the British Government in persuading them to boycott the games.

The newspaper published an interview with Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British National Olympic Committee, and quoted him as expressing confidence that the committee would vote to go to Moscow.

"We realize the need to assure the British athletes of our intention, and thus relieve the moral pressure which is being put on them in connection with the idea of boycotting the games," he said.

The newspaper's correspondent in London said that, in Britain, a country with long-established sporting traditions, they were standing up to obvious and open pressure.

It noted that 10 prominent sportsmen recently addressed an open letter to Mrs Thatcher rejecting her call for a boycott. It said 78 British athletes had signed their readiness to go to Moscow in spite of the Government's appeals.

Sportsmen oppose him page 3

## France blocks cheap European air fares

By Arthur Reed

The British Airways plan to introduce cheaper fares into Europe received a severe setback yesterday when the French aviation authorities refused a proposal for a 20 per cent rate on the London-Paris route.

The "Chunnelshopper" fare was to have been introduced from April 1, the day from which British Airways, with Air France, is to resume its service on the London-Paris route by sweeping away first-class fares.

British Airways planned to offer 200 seats on the route each day at the £20 fare. To qualify, passengers would have had to go for their tickets to the airline's London town terminal on the day of travel or the day before. Air France did not plan to introduce the "Chunnelshopper" fare, and the action of the French aviation authority was seen last night in the airline industry as "preventing undercutting of its own airline."

The French Government has formally notified the British Department of Trade of its aviation authority's decision to reject the cheap fare. The two sides will hold talks on the dispute, but it is considered most unlikely that agreement will be reached in time for the new fare to be introduced by

the projected date at the beginning of next month.

This is the second setback for British Airways's plan for a restructured European fares package. Lufthansa, the West German airline, has already made clear that it will not follow the BA plan to do away with first-class travel within Europe. BA continues to say that it intends to replace first-class with club class and tourist class, whether or not the foreign airlines fall into line.

On the London-Paris route from April 1, British Airways and Air France will issue club class tickets for £55 single, budget fares for £42.50 single and budget returns at off-peak times of £45. BA did away with first-class in Europe because it had considered it had become "an anachronism", with only 35 passengers per thousand using it.

### Moro men jailed

Turin, March 12. A Turin court has sentenced two prime suspects in the assassination of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, to a total of six years in jail on preliminary arms possession charges. The two men are both members of the Red Brigades guerrilla organization.

## Two Britons missing after tanker sinks

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Air traffic controllers at several provincial airports have voted for a four-day strike over the Easter weekend which would cause chaos for holiday travellers.

Controllers, members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), who are based at Luton Airport, are among those backing strike action. Last Easter Luton handled about 35,000 passengers over the holiday period.

Other Nalgo members employed by local authorities responded to their union's call to impose sanctions over a pay dispute with the result that

## Easter air strike threat at Luton

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Air traffic controllers at several provincial airports have voted for a four-day strike over the Easter weekend which would cause chaos for holiday travellers.

Controllers, members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), who are based at Luton Airport, are among those backing strike action. Last Easter Luton handled about 35,000 passengers over the holiday period.

Other Nalgo members employed by local authorities responded to their union's call to impose sanctions over a pay dispute with the result that

work on processing and issuing rate demands in many local councils came to a halt. A union spokesman said a survey of the effects of the action in the Greater London area showed that a large majority of councils had stopped work on rate demands.

He said there had been calls from some areas for stronger action, including a demand from members working for Hackney council for a one-day strike this month in addition to the day of action being planned for next month.

The dispute revolves around a comparability claim by Nalgo's 480,000 members. The union says that a joint study carried

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

work on processing and issuing rate demands in many local councils came to a halt. A union spokesman said a survey of the effects of the action in the Greater London area showed that a large majority of councils had stopped work on rate demands.

He said there had been calls from some areas for stronger action, including a demand from members working for Hackney council for a one-day strike this month in addition to the day of action being planned for next month.

The dispute revolves around a comparability claim by Nalgo's 480,000 members. The union says that a joint study carried

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

An employers' spokesman said: "The public are already faced with considerable rate increases and local authorities are having to make financial cutbacks."

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.

Ratepayers' bills, page 5

out with the employers shows they are entitled to a 14 per cent increase from January 1. The employers say their interpretation of the study is that an 8 per cent increase is due.

The employers issued revised figures of the cost of the comparability payments yesterday. Their offer would add £180m to the £2,300m annual salary bill, but meeting the union claim would increase the bill by £320m.



## HOME NEWS

## BBC refuses MPs' pleas to drop 'Nationwide' report on Welsh holiday home 'arsonists'

From Tim Jones  
Cardiff

A BBC film report of people who claimed to be involved in arson attacks on Welsh holiday homes was broadcast last night despite appeals by MPs.

The decision to allow the film to be shown on *Nationwide* was taken by Mr Ian Trehowen, director-general, and senior BBC executives.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said: "We have a free press, but I think I am entitled to ask the BBC to think very carefully whether they should do this sort of thing. These people are terrorists who have endangered life and property and the BBC seems to be encouraging them. The first duty of the BBC in this should be to assist the police."

Mr Len Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, said: "To give a platform to arsonists is irresponsibility on the part of the BBC. This is not a question of giving a platform of speech to a minority group but of giving a platform to avowed criminals."

The film, shot at a house in Cardiff, showed a silhouetted man handing a BBC reporter a statement threatening to increase arson attacks. It was watched by senior police officers in Wales who are investigating 35 attacks on Welsh-owned holiday homes.

Mr Richard Francis, head of BBC news, said that a *Nationwide* team had been investigating the arson campaign for

three weeks. "During the course of gathering information the team discovered that the organization claiming to carry out these arson attacks might be prepared to be interviewed in order to explain their motives."

He added: "It was made plain that all the circumstances might be subsequently investigated by the police, and shortly afterwards the reporter volunteered to the police such information as he was able to give."

Our Political Staff writes: MPs on all sides of the House expressed "outrage" and "dismay" yesterday. Mr Alec Jones, Opposition spokesman on Welsh affairs, tried to table an early day motion and a private notice question. In the event, he issued a statement accusing the BBC of irresponsibility.

"The BBC has thus given publicity to a member of an organization which admits that through its activities "someone will get hurt sooner or later".

Earlier, Mr Merlyn Rees, shadow Home Secretary, said in the Commons that there was a bombing campaign on houses of English residents and of Welshmen who owned two houses.

Nobody wanted to stop genuine ideas coming out on television, even from those with which one disagreed, he said. But this was a matter of people who would be hurt.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Leader of the House, said that the Government attached great importance to the intervention

## £2.3m apples aid plea by farmers rejected

From Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent  
Newbury

It is understood that shadow spokesman concerned with legal affairs thought the BBC was in contravention of its statutory obligations. Many MPs thought that, whatever the statutory position, the programme was an appalling piece of journalism.

Action possible: The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, is considering the papers in two cases involving the BBC sent to him by the Director of Public Prosecutions, to see whether he should recommend action under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976.

One concern is the filming by a *Panorama* team of armed IRA members in Carrickmore, Co Tyrone, last October. The second concerns an interview with a member of the Irish National Liberation Army about the murder of Mr Airey Neave, which was shown on the *Tonight* programme in July.

ATV reprimand: Production staff involved in the filming of alleged criminal damage by children in an ATV programme have been reprimanded. Mr Charles Denton, programme controller of ATV network Ltd, said yesterday.

Mr Arthur Sandford, chief executive of Nottinghamshire County Council, had alleged that a stone-throwing incident in the film, in a series called *England, their England*, had been stage managed.

for Mr Rees. The Home Secretary, of course, had no direct programmes, he added.

It is understood that shadow spokesman concerned with legal affairs thought the BBC was in contravention of its statutory obligations. Many MPs thought that, whatever the statutory position, the programme was an appalling piece of journalism.

He indicated that the Government would reject a claim by farmers for aid of £2.3m to counteract what they see as unfair subsidies to French growers of Golden Delicious apples.

"If apple growers in this country are kidding themselves that it is all unfair competition, they are deluding themselves," he said.

"A trip round Covent Garden looking at the golden delicious compared with some of the British product coming on to that market is not an encouraging experience."

He was speaking at a conference organized by the Wessex area of the Conservative Party, at which he faced many searching questions from farmers. He insisted that the Government had an outstanding record of helping farmers. It had eliminated the green pound gap, about which they had complained for years.

The National Farmers Union spent three years campaigning for it to be eliminated", Mr Walker said. "They are not saying much about it now. In a 10-month period it would be difficult to envisage any government doing anything as speedily as we have done."



Photograph by Bill Werhane

Rival medical students in battle before the Hospital's Rugby Cup final yesterday between St Mary's and Westminster at Richmond. (Match report, page 12.)

## Curb on sales drives aimed at children

By a Staff Reporter

Sales promotion methods aimed at children are to be modified after the publication yesterday of the Advertising Standards Authority's new code of practice.

The code, which is observed by all main media and advertising bodies, stipulates that children should not be eligible

for promotions where the prizes may cause difficulties with

children unless their written permission is required for entry to the competition. The code through the ASA said:

"Children are easily led or mislead and we feel we have a responsibility not to involve children against the wishes or attitudes of their parents".

Sharon Bryant, aged 22, of London, mistress of Mr Veli, a Turkish Cypriot of Tottenham, London, who was said to have been leader of the London end, admitted conspiracy and importing £5m of heroin into Britain. The second, Fuat Yurkse, a jeweller from Istanbul, who was said to have organized the operation in Turkey, had pleaded not guilty to similar charges.

Edward Scanlon, of Hamstead, London, one of the gang's couriers, who admitted conspiring to import cocaine from South America as well as heroin from Turkey, was jailed for seven years. He received a further consecutive sentence of two years for burglary.

Mr W. J. Ambrose, chairman of the sales promotion sub-committee, which produces the code through the ASA, said:

"Children are easily led or mislead and we feel we have a responsibility not to involve children against the wishes or attitudes of their parents".

# ROVER ANNOUNCE BIG CUTS IN PRIVATE EXPENDITURE.

In these days of high cost credit, investing in a luxury high performance saloon isn't as easy as it might be.

Although in the case of Rover, the temptation is certainly still there.

That's why, between now and March 31st, your Rover dealer is offering extremely attractive prices and terms on new Rovers.

And if you check our chart, you'll see that the operating economy a Rover can give you makes an investment now a very worthwhile move.

No other performance car of Rover's calibre can save you so much money on the motorway, yet give you 6 or 8 cylinder smoothness—two more than most rivals.

Usually such fuel

economy means a compromise: yet the motoring press reports that all Rovers can accelerate faster than most of the comparable BMW's, Mercedes, Fords and Volvos.

Performance, with outstanding economy: and, before March 31st, even more affordable than usual.



For details of special terms, contact your Rover dealer before March 31st.

\*Complex Government Fuel Consumption Figures. Rover 5-speed manuals: 2300/urban motoring 17.5 mpg (16.1 litres/100km), constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 36.8 mpg (7.7 litres/100km), constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 31.0 mpg (9.1 litres/100km). 2600/urban motoring 18.5 mpg (15.5 litres/100km), constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 38.2 mpg (7.4 litres/100km), constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 30.2 mpg (9.4 litres/100km). 3500/urban motoring 16.2 mpg (17.4 litres/100km), constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 36.3 mpg (7.9 litres/100km), constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 27.9 mpg (10.1 litres/100km). 5-speed gearbox optional on the 2300. Car shown features optional alloy wheels.

## Transplant man treated for heart rejection

Mr Ewen McPhee, who received a heart transplant last month, has been treated for signs of rejection at Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge. It was disclosed yesterday.

His body showed signs of rejecting his new heart at the end of last week, but, after treatment with a drug he is now making better progress.

Doctors said it was not the first difficulty for Mr McPhee, aged 23, from Inverness. Soon after his operation he had to be fitted with an electronic pacemaker because his heart was not beating correctly.

A hospital official said the situation was not unusual. Mr Castle, Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patient, had similar trouble with rejection, but that was successfully treated.

Mr Castle and Mr Andrew Barlow, another heart transplant patient, met in Doncaster yesterday while they were helping to promote a campaign to raise £250,000 for heart transplants.

During yesterday's tour, which was organized by the National Heart Research Fund, Mr Castle and Mr Barlow went to Scunthorpe, where they received a cheque for £1,500 to help the campaign.

## Clash likely on new plan for west London relief road

By John Young  
London Correspondent

Fresh controversy seems likely to arise in the next few months over revised plans to build a north-south relief road through west London, between Shepherd's Bush and Chelsea embankment.

The road would follow the same route as the previously proposed West Cross motorway, which was to have formed part of the inner London ringway and was abandoned in 1973. The main difference is that, instead of being elevated over railway tracks which pass through Olympia and West Brompton, it would run along the Embankment.

At present, the Greater London Council will say it is more than that a feasibility study is in process, and that a report will be presented to its central area committee later this year. But it is thought that the report will almost certainly

come down in favour of such a road.

One of the factors influencing any decision will be the possibility of a Channel Tunnel terminal at West Brompton, Olympia or White City. The GLC would ideally prefer a terminal in the east London docklands, but that is unlikely to appeal to British Rail.

With or without such a terminal, residents' groups accept that there is an urgent need for a new road to take heavy traffic out of areas like Earl's Court. But they maintain that, without a new river crossing to Wandsworth, the road would merely funnel intolerable amounts of traffic on to the Embankment.

The resulting destruction of the Chelsea riverside, including such cherished and historic streets as Cheyne Walk, should be a matter of national, and not just local, concern, they say.

4  
PARLIAMENT, March 12, 1980.

## British aid mission to visit Rhodesia after independence

House of Commons  
A British aid mission would visit Rhodesia as soon as practicable after independence, Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, said during questions about the latest situation in Zimbabwe.

Sir Ian Gilmore (Chesham and Amersham, C) said: Mr Mugabe has been appointed Prime Minister and has submitted a full list of ministers to the Commonwealth Assembly. We will be made shortly for the election of the Senate and of a President-elect. The date of independence is being discussed between the Governor and Mr Mugabe. Mr Mugabe has asked for assistance from Britain in a number of fields, including military and police training, the recruitment of members of the forces of both sides and advice on the machinery of government and on broadcasting. We shall respond positively to these requests.

Decisions on longer term capital aid can be reached only after the new government have set their priorities. An aid mission will visit Rhodesia as soon as practicable after independence.

The Government has informed the Commonwealth Secretary-General of Mr Mugabe's request that Zimbabwe should become a member of the Commonwealth. The proposal has our full support and the Government hope Commonwealth members will agree in time for Zimbabwe to come to independence within the Commonwealth.

In that event, the necessary adjustments to the Zimbabwe Act and other United Kingdom laws will be made by Order-in-Council.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab)—Should not the South African authorities learn to draw the lesson from recent events—that the side of history and majority rule in the country is not the side of justice? Is it not essential that it is the black people in South Africa should get the rights and freedoms which the people of Rhodesia are going to achieve?

Sir Ian Gilmore—That may or may not be true. It does not arise out of this question.

Mr Alan Evans (Aberdare, Lab)—The stand which we have made that there should be a democratic election in Rhodesia to get true representation of the people has been fully justified.

In view of the fact that Ivoine Ministerialists have suggested there should be a period of time before independence is granted, will the Lord Privy Seal give full consideration to the suggestion?

Sir Ian Gilmore—I agree that the election has been free and fair. We all welcome that. As to the date of independence, it is fully for the force of what has been said. This matter is being discussed between Mr Mugabe and the Governor.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Burton St Edmunds, C)—Since good relations with South Africa are important to the new government in economic and many other ways, will the Lord Privy Seal persuade Mr Mugabe and the other front rowers? It's stated not to rush their times?

They should let the South Africa

House settle down and get used to the new situation so that in the end it may benefit all.

Sir Ian Gilmore—What Mr Griffiths has said is right. We will have noted the careful remarks Mr Mugabe has made about relations with South Africa.

Sir Ian Gilmore—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution at the next European Council in Brussels on March 31.

Mr Deakin (Walsham Forest, Wansbeck, Lab) has asked for a statement about progress with other EEC countries in the matter of reducing the United Kingdom budget contribution.

Sir Ian Gilmore—The process has been made and we look at an agreed solution at the next European Council in Brussels on March 31.

Mr Deakin—In seeking a permanent solution, does the Government mean that which has been agreed to proceed in negotiations with the rest of the EEC?

Sir Ian Gilmore—There will be an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr Deakin—That indicates a certain dynamism in the solution.

Mr Deakin—The Government has been made and we look at an agreed solution as envisaged under the Zimbabwe Act. There has to be an order creating the independence of Zimbabwe whether or not Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr De

## HOME NEWS

**Nurses may benefit through cut in hours**

John Roper  
with Services  
respondent  
Hospital ward sisters on the maximum pay scale may benefit an extra £7 to £8 a week and if nurses by £5 to £6 a week under an agreement reached yesterday on a shorter working week of 37½ hours.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of the General Staff Council, which decided it local health authorities if agreed that it was possible under strained budgets could be allowed to introduce a shorter week from April 1, a year earlier than planned.

Nurses who work for authorities who decide to take that up will receive the same wage they receive for the present hour week.

The Royal College of Nursing last night said it had no idea how many authorities had made the change.

Nurses' criticism of the last Cleage commission compatibility award, which gave an average salary increases 19.6 per cent at a cost of £1m, emphasised that the increases were based on a 37½ hr week, although that was due to come in until April 31.

That, apparently, is still the position, but if health authorities are in difficulties with, for example, recruitment, they may "pay the extra" money.

Health nurses continue to work 40-hour week, they may be paid for the extra two and a half hours under what is called a time rate, a fraction of the weekly pay.

## EEC plan for language aid to minorities

Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent  
Educationalists are being asked in an EEC directive to produce a new approach to teaching children of ethnic minorities with language difficulties.

In a new quarterly, the *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, Dr Syedullah Khan describes "disturbing" a trend showing a loss of total communication between parents and children in minority families before the child starts school.

In some cases, minority children refuse to speak the other tongue at home except as an essential, for example in a non-English-speaking rent.

After a time many parents in minority families appreciate in their culture and language being undermined, she says. "Asian minorities may consider their language to be a vital characteristic of their cultural identity, and essential to their religion."

Conversely, in several minorities there are indications that several decades hence there will be many children aged five in a school who can speak only English.

The EEC directive about the provision of teaching in the child's mother tongue has been widely welcomed. It does not like the previous compulsory, it says it should depend on "exceptional circumstances" and "local systems".

The directive carries a statement of intent that facilities should be provided for children of immigrant workers from outside the EEC.

Lord Butler calls for new law on enraged killers

No-go areas for NF seen as desirable

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Government failure to act on recommendations by the Committee on Abnormal Offenders is criticised by Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, the committee's chairman, last night.

He spoke to the Griffiths Society in London of "worthless" work being "wasted" by failure to incorporate in legislation a new formula to guide juries in sentencing paedophiles whose minds were disordered.

Judges rely on the "M'NAGHTEN Rules" made in 1840. "We are informed by many witnesses that those rules were out of date," Lord Butler said.

His committee regretted the lack of a protective environment for inadequates in local psychiatric hospitals.

Sometimes they were given to back to prison, where they and the routine familiar.

Lord Butler spoke of delay in providing security units for mentally disordered. "It is years since those proposals were made and accepted by a considerable body of public opinion." He hoped the Government would not neglect that commendation.

## Dublin synod in favour of ordaining women

By Our Correspondent

The Dublin and Glendalough nod of the Church of Ireland cleared itself in favour of the ordination of women to the priesthood at its meeting on Friday. It has also voted in favour of the remarriage of divorced persons in church.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Henry MacCormac, and the matter of ordaining men to the priesthood ought to be decided on the basis of women's rights. "This has nothing to do with the question

## Ban by council staffs could increase bills for ratepayers

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

Hospital ward sisters on the maximum pay scale may benefit an extra £7 to £8 a week and if nurses by £5 to £6 a week under an agreement reached yesterday on a shorter working week of 37½ hours.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of the General Staff Council, which decided it local health authorities if agreed that it was possible under strained budgets could be allowed to introduce a shorter week from April 1, a year earlier than planned.

Nurses who work for authorities who decide to take that up will receive the same wage they receive for the present hour week.

The Royal College of Nursing last night said it had no idea how many authorities had made the change.

Nurses' criticism of the last Cleage commission compatibility award, which gave an average salary increases 19.6 per cent at a cost of £1m, emphasised that the increases were based on a 37½ hr week, although that was due to come in until April 31.

That, apparently, is still the position, but if health authorities are in difficulties with, for example, recruitment, they may "pay the extra" money.

Health nurses continue to work 40-hour week, they may be paid for the extra two and a half hours under what is called a time rate, a fraction of the weekly pay.

## Diving to be resumed on Henry VIII warship

By Annabel Ferriman

Diving is to begin again in three weeks on the Mary Rose, the 700-ton warship of Henry VIII which sank in the Solent in 1545, and it is hoped to raise the hull in the summer of 1982.

Members of the Mary Rose Trust, which was set up in 1978 to excavate the remains of the ship, announced yesterday their plans to explore it over the next two summers. Two hundred volunteer divers hope to retrieve weapons, clothing, cooking vessels and other personal objects before the ship is raised.

Mr Brian Hill, secretary of the Rating and Valuation Association, commented: "If local authorities cannot get the demand notes out, people cannot pay because they will not know how much is due. That will face councils with borrowing, for which the rates are very high."

Mr Hill said that some councils might have sufficient money in their contingency funds to pay a few bills, but that would not last long in most cases. "It might become necessary for councils to defer payment of some bills," he said.

One question was whether rating staff were to carry on with their work up to the point of passing the rate demands. If that was the case, there would be a further delay in completing the work, he said.

Most authorities use computers to process rate demands, and work on these will be almost completely shut down. In rural areas some of the smaller authorities may still have to get their demands out in time to arrive on April 1.

A strike of computer staff in London three years ago delayed bills to ratepayers in several boroughs for up to four months. Local government survived, and householders eventually paid their bills.



A ship's gun carriage, one of the earliest found, which came from the Mary Rose, a Tudor warship.

land at Eastney, near where the 130ft ship sank in full view of the King.

Although the starboard side of the ship has been well preserved by the fine silt of the Solent, the port side has been eroded, so only half the ship is

two years, instead of just seven months, during this summer.

Naval experts, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, has announced new long-term plans for the naval dockyard at Portsmouth (Our Portsmouth correspondent writes).

He is hoping that a section of the yard, including HMS

Victory and the naval museum,

will be fenced off as an exhibition area.

## Fine art 'watchdogs' to fight amenity blight

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

The Royal Fine Art Commission intends to play a more active and interventionist role in preventing the modern blight of undesirable building developments.

In future they would seek to improve communications so that they would be in a position to offer advice at an early stage before planning permission was granted or contracts let.

Sir Derman Christopherson, the commission's chairman, made clear that in some instances it would take a hard line and refuse to consider any development. As an example he cited the present plans to build houses in the grounds of Wimborne, overlooking Hamstead Heath.

The commission also announced yesterday that it had joined forces with the Historic Buildings Council in opposing in principle any building in churchyards.

But it was generally admitted

that in many cases their advice had been sought far too late, instead of being able to reject schemes altogether, they had been obliged to attempt to tidy them up and make them less obviously objectionable.

In future they would seek to improve communications so that they would be in a position to offer advice at an early stage before planning permission was granted or contracts let.

Sir Derman Christopherson, the commission's chairman, made clear that in some instances it would take a hard line and refuse to consider any development. As an example he cited the present plans to build houses in the grounds of Wimborne, overlooking Hamstead Heath.

The commission also announced yesterday that it had joined forces with the Historic Buildings Council in opposing in principle any building in churchyards.

Mr Holford-Walker, who was addressing a seminar in London on mineral extraction and planning organized by the Town and Country Planning Association, said that present trends nearly 200 square miles of Britain would be worked for sand and gravel in the next 20 years.

With 117 square miles of farmland being lost to other uses every year, the nation cannot afford erosion of its agricultural assets on this scale, he said.

He is hoping that a section of the yard, including HMS

Victory and the naval museum,

will be fenced off as an exhibition area.

forms of insulation even if your home is rented.

It may not be your house but it's your heating bill.

In fact, your first step towards a leaner heating bill costs just ten pence.

Post the coupon below and we'll send a free copy of our booklet 'Make

the most of your heating'. We've covered in detail every type of insulation we consider advisable in the home of today, from the simple to the complex, from draught

proofing to cavity wall insulation.

You'll find all the advice you need to help you plan your insulation, whatever size your home and whatever size your budget.

So although you may not be able to afford full insulation, that's no reason to do without any at all.

With the help of our booklet and a one-pound note, you could install some straight away.

To: Dept. of Energy, Make the most of your heating, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.  
Please send me a copy of your booklet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

TI11

MAKE THE MOST OF ENERGY

The price of a single roll of draught excluder tape is all you need to begin insulating your home.

Because even a pound's worth of insulation will pay for itself many times over with savings on fuel.

For the price of a three-inch tank jacket – just six or seven pounds – you could save even more money.

If you're starting from scratch, these are two of the quickest, cheapest ways to get more value from your heating.

And you don't have to call in an expert to have them installed, they're so simple you can fit them yourself in minutes.

You could still benefit from these

of ordination. Nobody, man or woman, has a right to ordination.

It has been argued, he said, that there were no fundamental objections to the ordination of women, but that was not to say that there were no theological objections, which were not fundamental but which mattered to many people.

He said that a committee

which had been examining the question of ordination over the past few years had noted that elsewhere in the Anglican Communion it had proved to be divisive.

## HOME NEWS

## European transport chief calls on Britain and France to make Channel tunnel decision this year

By Michael Barry

Transport Correspondent

In a strong appeal to Britain and France to reach early agreement on the Channel tunnel, Mr. Richard Burke, the European Economic Community's Commissioner for Transport, said yesterday: "The time has come to make up our minds. The time is historically attuned to this great enterprise."

Speaking in London in the first of a series of press conferences to stimulate public interest in the project, Mr. Burke, formerly the Irish Republic's Foreign Minister, said he wanted to "get a decision this year or go down as the guy who tried and failed."

While it was for the Government to decide whether to go ahead, the EEC would give strong support to a proposal of positive benefit to the Community's trade and tourism, he said.

The extent of EEC financial support would be for the Community to decide; there were several possibilities in the form of loans or grants. They should be seen as a longer rather than a short-term response to Britain's budgetary difficulties with the EEC, and would not preclude short-term help for other transport projects.

Mr. Burke declined to choose between the different kinds of



Mr. Richard Burke: "The Community will benefit".

### Man jailed for life after second killing

From Our Correspondent

Nottingham

Harold Blackburn, aged 43, who was jailed for seven years 11 years ago for killing a widow, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Balcombe at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for another killing. The judge recommended that he serve at least 15 years.

Mr. Blackburn, a labourer, of Wensleydale Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, was convicted of the murder of Mr. Berndt Gaylor, aged 50, at his home in Bennett Street, Long Eaton. He had pleaded not guilty.

### Former mayors for trial on corruption charges

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Two former mayors of Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, two business men and two companies were committed for trial at Cardiff Crown Court by Mr. Alan Phillips, the Mid Glamorgan Stipendiary Magistrate, yesterday on conspiracy and corruption charges. Ball was allowed.

The accused are the former mayors, Graham Griffiths, aged 70, of Bromoil Street, and James Hughes Warren, aged 52, of Abergavenny Close, both Port Talbot; Clifford John Thomas Brown, aged 51, a company director, of Owles Lodge Lane, Mayals, Swansea; and Peter

Wyndham Gash, aged 53, a company director, of Merthyr Mawr Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

Also charged are two companies, Transwide Travel Ltd, of Forge Road, Port Talbot, and Andrew Scott (Civil Engineers), of The Grange, Port Talbot.

The four men and the two companies face a total of 45 charges.

Mr. Michael Ryan, for the prosecution, said there were 46 witnesses and 1,300 exhibits.

It is alleged that the two former councillors received free accommodation and meals at several London hotels

between the beginning of 1971

and the end of 1971.

The accused are the former mayors, Graham Griffiths, aged 70, of Bromoil Street, and James Hughes Warren, aged 52, of Abergavenny Close, both Port Talbot; Clifford John Thomas Brown, aged 51, a company director, of Owles Lodge Lane, Mayals, Swansea; and Peter

Wyndham Gash, aged 53, a company director, of Merthyr Mawr Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

Also charged are two companies, Transwide Travel Ltd, of Forge Road, Port Talbot, and Andrew Scott (Civil Engineers), of The Grange, Port Talbot.

The four men and the two companies face a total of 45 charges.

Mr. Michael Ryan, for the prosecution, said there were 46 witnesses and 1,300 exhibits.

It is alleged that the two former councillors received free accommodation and meals at several London hotels

between the beginning of 1971

and the end of 1971.

# HOW MIDLAND BANK HELPS SMALL BUSINESSES.

If you run an independent business, your Midland manager can offer you all sorts of help.

Through medium-term loans, overdraft facilities, export finance, instalment finance, leasing, block discounting, advice on the stock market, factoring and offshore financial services.

Through a special scheme for making financial help available to companies with an export turnover of £250,000 or less or those who export intermittently or who do not wish to

take normal ECGD insurance cover.

Through actually investing in your business—you retain control; we provide £5,000 or more of often much-needed capital.

Also, we have set up a special Independent Business Banking Unit, to provide a central focal point for our wide range of services to the small businessman.

If you'd like to know more about any or all of these services, visit your local Midland manager soon.

**Small businesses profit from Midland teamwork.**



**Midland Bank**

Midland Bank Limited

### Old Father Thames gets a bank account

By Alan Hamilton

schemes, and one well within budget possibilities in inflationary times.

It would have the highest rate of return overall and cause least disturbance to the environment, but would do little for car and lorry transport.

A common sense solution might be an interim single-tube tunnel which could later be help to eradicate the scars of lifetime's drudgery as a commercial highway and public transport site.

London's prime natural asset, its river, is now cleaner than it has been for centuries as industry has gravitated downstream to the sea. But although the water is pure enough for salmon to breathe, the Thames banks and islands still in many places carry the stigma of neglect.

The Thames Heritage Trust, set up and registered as a charity last year, announced yesterday that it had received donations worth £100,000 towards its target, together with the offer of a site worth £250,000, at Kingston upon Thames to build a Thames education centre, museum and possibly an aquarium.

The fund is supported by a number of industrial and commercial companies on or near the river, and the appeal was set rolling last year with a £1,000 donation from Barclays Bank at Windsor.

Last month the trust carried out its first project, the planting of trees at Teddington Lock, where the tidal Thames meets the sleeper upper reaches. Future projects are likely to be on a similar small scale, dealing with the erosion of river-banks, replacement of riverside trees, conversion of old gravel workings into marinas and the removal of driftwood and rubbish from the water.

The trust has made itself studiously non-political. Mr John Coleman, chairman of the fund and of a riverside electronics company at Feltham, said yesterday: "There is a need for people to be more conscious of the dangers of pollution, and to have more respect for the river."

"It is up to us, the public, to take the necessary action, and we need the trust to be able to provide professional advice and financial resources free from any political or government influence."

Mrs. Margaret Powell, the trust organizer, said the trust's purpose was to act chiefly as a bank rather than a pressure group.

Successive Governments have

stated that working while drawing

benefit is the main area of social security fraud. It is

### Open government 'might erode neutrality of civil servants'

By Peter Hennessy

A confidential report on open government prepared for the Association of First Division Civil Servants (FDSA), the union representing Whitehall's senior administrators, economists, statisticians and lawyers, has found that the "Civil Service could probably live with a freedom of information Act without too much difficulty".

The FDSA is given a warning, however, that disclosure of private advice by civil servants to ministers on contentious policy issues could have serious constitutional implications, leading to political influence on senior Whitehall appointments and the erosion of the tradition of a politically neutral Civil Service.

The report, which the FDSA executive committee decided last week to keep secret, was drafted by a team of three chaired by Mr. Stephen Linstead, an assistant secretary at the Department of Trade. Its other members were Mr. Brian O'Brien, chairman of the FDSA, and an assistant solicitor at the Law Commission, Mr. Lawrence Brandes, an under-secretary at the Department of Education and Science.

Mr. Linstead, in a research paper on which the report was based, suggests that to avoid expensive litigation a British freedom of information Act should be administered by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman).

"It might also be desirable to

carry out a pilot study in one or

more departments to gauge the

extent of public demand for

study on disclosure.

On the other hand, the committee is thus provide a more reliable estimate of the cost of a more general scheme", he adds.

The research paper was originally intended for circulation to FDSA members as a discussion document. The FDSA executive committee decided last Thursday, however, that its release would not be timely. Mr. John Ward, the association's general secretary, explained:

The executive thought it was an extremely valuable reference paper. They felt, however, that it was not suitable for circulation to members of the government, as they are primarily concerned with pay and pensions. On

the other hand, the committee is aware that open government could become a live issue at any moment, so the report should be kept on file.

Mr. Linstead believes that three results are possible if under a British freedom of information statute, official advice to ministers was disclosed

1. Officials would offer advice on

the same basis as at present. Parliament and the media would take note, and might criticise the advice.

2. Officials would offer advice on

the same basis as before, but attention focused on this advice (perhaps out of context) would make it difficult for certain officials to remain in particular posts or to be appointed to others.

In the long run the senior ranks of the Civil Service, whether filled by career civil servants or from outside, would become posts of political confidence.

3. Officials would offer balanced but totally anonymous advice, respecting their personal views for unrecorded interviews with ministers or their colleagues.

Mr. Linstead concludes that political factors would play a part in senior Whitehall appointments if advice was disclosed. At present officials are appointed under the Royal Prerogative but it would be easy for ministers to sidestep the Civil Service Commission, the watchdog since the last century against political patronage in Whitehall.

Mr. Peter Addyman, chairman of the Archaeological Conference of Managers (Scum), representing professional archaeologists, said: "We appealed by the thought one of the biggest threats to our archaeological heritage is not quarries, motorways or new buildings in town, but hundreds of thousands of people with metal detectors with the best intentions in the world or value."

Britain was an archaeological site which contained potential for writing its

Mr. Henry Cleere, director of the Council for British Archaeology, said metal detectors and many more

instruments and many more

licences. The intention to persuade people that detectors responsibly and

in untold wealth would reveal more about

village and rural history.

Mr. Kenneth Barton, of

shire County Museum

plundering objects from

violence".

It is also very critical

role of the Pesticides

Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Although it

mitigate has considered if

2,4,5-T eight times, M

man maintains it has

the evidence to prove

use of 2,4,5-T

to use as "directed"

garded as being complete,

of touch with the real

spraying conditions rather

in a laboratory.

The main difference in

nical matters between

NUAAW and the Pe

Advisory Committee is

dangers to be attached

presence of the cont

dioxin in 2,4,5-T.

In eight years the Fo

Agriculture Organic

revised the limit of mi

permittable amounts

dioxin to 10 times less

1972.

When you've once known a reasonable standard an

have saved for your retirement, what can you do when

inflation makes a mockery of all your careful planning?

You can turn to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Ai

Association.

To begin with, the DGAA will understand. Although

they have 13 Residential and Nursing Homes, they know

that people want to stay in their own homes for as long

as they can, keeping their friends and the roots they

have put down over the years.

So, the DGAA helps with allowances. They send clothe

parcels. They remember Birthdays and Christmases. They

help with a little extra when a crisis upsets a tiny budget.

Please help the DGAA with a donation. And please, do

remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

### Scum and Stop join forces against Dig

By Kenneth Gosling

The archaeological campaign yesterday starts with the hunt for treasure with metal detectors, not only antisocial but harmful to the national

treasure. It was pointed out that a crock of gold average searcher is more to wind up with a bin or a handful of ring pull cans.

Yesterday's press conference by Stop (Stop Taking On) had been anticipated, on day by the metal detector Dig, which managed to campaign material. Two representatives who attended the conference told to leave.

The battle lines were drawn up by Stop. "It hunting is in the news," statement said. "First an Irish chalice, now an e

and ill informed statement out by Dig. Against D

Mr. Peter Addyman, chairman of the Archaeological Conference of Managers

## WEST EUROPE

## rench try to forestall Thatcher budget strategy at summit

By Michael Hornsby  
Rouen, March 12  
In an intensification of the Anglo-French war of nerves prior to the next EEC summit, Britain today deplored a failure of the European commission to submit a "forward" proposal for resolving Britain's complaint over the size of its contribution to the community budget.

A statement issued after the weekly meeting of the French cabinet said that unless such a proposal was forthcoming within a reasonable period of time, France would refuse to consider it at any other proposal which might be put forward during the summer session in Brussels on March 21 and April 1.

A spokesman for the commission here expressed "puzzlement and concern" at the French statement. It was noted out that the commission submitted a paper last month to the EEC Council of ministers suggesting the opening of a special credit line in the budget through which to channel extra Community expenditure in Britain.

The paper identified infrastructure, the coal industry, urban renewal, and development projects in Northern France as the most suitable areas for such expenditure, which could be designed to raise the level of British receipts on the budget, three-quarters of which is spent on agriculture. It appears that the French do not consider this specific enough to come as a formal proposal from the commission.

## Paris to hold out against Britain on lamb dispute

By Charles Hargrove  
Paris, March 12  
France will not yield anything in the dispute over exports of lamb, a ministerial meeting has decided in discussions to prepare for the European summit in Brussels at the end of this month. Ministers decided over "by President Giscard d'Estaing, decided that no concession would be made.

France to Britain so long as it opposed an equitable and effective solution of this "tale", the official statement read afterwards said. "Sheep farmers have the right to the same protection as cattle breeders".

The meeting also concluded that the price increases for farm products proposed for this year by the European Commission are inadequate, especially for beef. It wanted a price rise which would make it possible to sustain the purchasing power of French farmers in 1980. As the difficulties of the European budget, the statement added that France had put forward a programme of savings and proposals to reduce the net

burden on the European agricultural fund, to "reduce the burden of milk products".

M. Pierre Mahegnier, the minister for agriculture, was given the mission of obtaining in coming negotiations a reinforcement of the three fundamental principles of the common agricultural policy, which are threatened in the government's view by the policy of the British Government, namely: unity of price, financial solidarity and Community preference.

The prospects of a compromise agreement on Britain's budget problem, on mutton, fish, and other controversial issues, are therefore almost nil, the more so that the French Government, as President Giscard insisted on television recently, regards these as part of a package, and will not settle on one without an agreement on the other.

M. Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, said last week that France was "going to be rock hard on sheep", and added that it was not the only thing which France would do on such a stance.

## Wide support by Euro-MPs for single passport

From David Wood  
Strasbourg, March 12  
All the main groups in the European Parliament today supported the long discussed proposal for a European Community passport. The British government supports it also, except that it wants any Community passport to include the "credit card" type of passport card which can be "read" by a machine and which the International Civil Aviation Authority wants introduced as soon as possible.

The British Foreign Office, in discussions that began six years ago, now agrees to the principle of a common format passport in the Nine, although it wants to include at the front the plastic passport card favoured by the ICAAs. In this way, British citizens, it is argued, would have distinguishable British passports with the benefit of quicker processing at ports of entry.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Franz Koenig of Vienna is on a private visit to China.

## Fugitive brothers said to owe £33m in tax

From John Eade  
London, March 12  
The Italian Parliament was told today that 32 companies belonging to the Calzaroni brothers—three building contractors who were abroad to escape arrest—owed taxes amounting to about £33m in the period 1974-76.

Most of this was unpaid company tax, and the rest unpaid duty added tax, according to Ignor Franco Reviglio, the finance minister, who was replying to questions. He said that information about subsequent financial years was not available.

Gaetano, Camillo and Francesco Calzaroni obtained more than 200,000 lire (£108m) in loans which have not been repaid to Italcaisse, the Central Institute of Savings Banks, and 9 of the brothers' companies

have been declared insolvent and an exposure of about £10,000m lire.

The brothers are central figures in the so-called Italcase scandal, which has brought the arrest of 40 leading bankers and industrialists and the resignation of Senator Franco Evangelisti, an associate of Senator Giulio Andreotti, as Minister of Merchant Marine.

Signor Evangelisti admitted taking money from Signor Gerardo Calzaroni, but said many other Christian Democrats did as well.

Parliament has so far refused to lift the immunity of the treasurers of the Christian Democratic, Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican parties, which would allow their alleged involvement in the Italcase affair to be investigated.

## Liberals court Greek party

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, March 12  
A delegation from the British Liberal Party arrived in Athens today to explore the possibility of associating with the ruling New Democracy party when Greece joins the European community.

The delegation, which is led by Mr. Russell Johnson, the Liberal Member of Parliament for Inverness, includes Lord

## Pink granite coast should be clean in time for tourists

## Soldiers with buckets and spades dig oil from Brittany beaches

From Ian Murray  
Ploumanach, Brittany  
March 12

The walrus and the carpenter would weep like anything to see such quantities of oil-soaked sand. Fortunately there are more than seven maids with seven mops available and every one hopes it will take much less than half a year to sweep it clean.

By now there should be at least 1,000 French soldiers deployed along the 10 miles or so of coastline worst affected by the oil spill. Fortunately the oil is black, thick as chocolate sauce, into green, plastic buckets.

Others drive bulldozers back and forth, sloshing the oil water up

the beach. Vast sheets of black plastic are spread over the beach walls in pessimistic anticipation of next week's high spring tides.

The soldiers shovel frantic-

ally, powerless as Canute before the advancing tides. Their orders

are to put as much of the oil as possible into their buckets.

These are emptied into waiting lorries to be carried inland and poured into plastic-lined

troughs out of harm's way.

The next tide brings in yet

more oil, but all the time the

amount at sea is diminishing.

By the end of the month, they hope, it will be gone.

On a grassy knoll overlooking

the beach, stands M. Jacques Barrot, a one-legged seaman, who laughs at the soldiers' efforts. He has seen this all

before—in 1967 when Torrey Canyon oil 18in thick arrived

in Le Havre today by tugs.

The whitewashed and stone houses circle the little sheltered harbour, in which the greasy water duly reflects the painted hulls of fishing boats and pleasure launches. The Nansen on

the pink rocks is black, shiny and doubleless dead by now. A fresh mark, straight as a Plimsoll line, shows where the last high tide reached up the banks.

Behind the headland on St Guirec beach, the soldiers are at work in bright yellow, dirty oilskins, shovelling the black muck thick as chocolate sauce, into green, plastic buckets.

Others drive bulldozers back and forth, sloshing the oil water up

the beach. Vast sheets of black plastic are spread over the beach walls in pessimistic anticipation of next week's high spring tides.

The soldiers shovel frantic-

ally, powerless as Canute before the advancing tides. Their orders

are to put as much of the oil as possible into their buckets.

These are emptied into waiting lorries to be carried inland and poured into plastic-lined

troughs out of harm's way.

The next tide brings in yet

more oil, but all the time the

amount at sea is diminishing.

By the end of the month, they hope, it will be gone.

On a grassy knoll overlooking

the beach, stands M. Jacques Barrot, a one-legged seaman, who laughs at the soldiers' efforts. He has seen this all

before—in 1967 when Torrey Canyon oil 18in thick arrived

in Le Havre today by tugs.

The whitewashed and stone houses circle the little sheltered harbour, in which the greasy water duly reflects the painted hulls of fishing boats and pleasure launches. The Nansen on

## OVERSEAS

## Failure of Mr Botha to oust rival

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, March 12

An uneasy peace is in force between the warring factions in the National Government following a cabinet session yesterday and a meeting of the National Party parliamentary caucus today, at which it was

agreed to close ranks.

Although no details have been made public of either meeting, it is plain that the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, who was seeking to oust his troublesome right-wing colleague, Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, found himself unable to do so without risking a split in the National Party.

Certainly, the one-legged fisherman who knows about these things, is not over-stressed. "They'll be catching more fish than usual", he said. "Fish always follow the oil although you can't always eat what you catch unless you want to burn it."

The pink granite coast should be clear again by the start of the season and tourists can look forward to using their buckets and spades.

On a grassy knoll overlooking

the beach, stands M. Jacques Barrot, a one-legged seaman, who laughs at the soldiers' efforts. He has seen this all

before—in 1967 when Torrey Canyon oil 18in thick arrived

in Le Havre today by tugs.

The whitewashed and stone houses circle the little sheltered harbour, in which the greasy water duly reflects the painted hulls of fishing boats and pleasure launches. The Nansen on

## Apartheid law review agreed by churches

Four of the principal churches in South Africa have announced that they will have no objection if the Government reconsiders the laws which bar sex and marriage across the colour line. The Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts are considered pillars of the apartheid system.

The Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk group of churches, meeting in Cape Town, declared: "On the ground of the decisions of the four churches it can be considered that should the authorities decide that the circumstances are propitious to reconsider these Acts, the churches would have no objections in principle against the re-examination."

There have been several defections recently from the white NGK to the black NGK, notably by the banned former moderator of the Transvaal Synod, the Rev Beyers Naude, who has forsaken the white church for a black congregation.

Dr. F. O'Brien, Geldenhuys, Moderator of the white NGK, refused to say to make any comment on the Cape Town statement. It is considered, however, that the churches are concerned more with their own unity than with giving a guide to the sex laws issued to the 3.5 million Afrikanders who are members.

## Dr Obote to fight election

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, March 12

Dr Milton Obote, the former Ugandan President, who has lived in exile in Dar es Salaam since being overthrown by former President Amin in 1971, confirmed today that he would lead his Uganda People's Congress (UPC) in the Ugandan elections which are due to take place by June, 1981.

In one of his rare public comments, Dr Obote said in

Tanzania, that he would return to Uganda once the election date is announced. He believed the UPC was the biggest party in Uganda, and would win the election—making him the automatic candidate for president.

Relations between Tanzania and the Government of President Binaisa in Uganda have been deteriorating recently. Dr Obote says he and the UPC have close relations with Tanzania.

The SAAB 900 Range  
From high speed to low loading

The 1980 SAAB 900 range of cars appeals to many different people, from the family motorist to the true motoring enthusiast. It appeals to people who recognise in Saab's superb handling and road holding, a car built to be driven.

The nine cars in the range share the same aerodynamic body style, in three or five door form, as well as the rally proven Saab 2-litre engine. Even with these in common, the characteristics of each car are entirely different.



One of the world's most impressive performance cars.

The SAAB 900 Turbo is the best expression of Swedish design and engineering. A superbly equipped executive saloon with 125 mph performance and acceleration to match. Seating five adults in luxurious comfort, it remains superbly flexible when driven under normal traffic conditions.



The passengers of the SAAB 900 have generous, comfortable and elegant seats, abundant space and a silent environment.

The SAAB 900 GL provides the same space and comfort as the Turbo, but is built with the family man firmly in mind. Capable of over 100 mph, the GLS has been designed to provide an outstanding 39.8 mpg at a constant 56 mph. In today's economy, this can be a major factor in deciding on a new car. The tail gate opens easily and safely on gas filled struts to reveal a boot which can carry luggage securely, the family dog in comfort, or with the back seat down, swallow over six feet of cargo with ease.



The load-carrying capacity is extraordinary.



**SAAB**  
Born to Lead

SAAB (Gt. Britain) Ltd., Saab House, Marlow, Bucks SL7 1HY  
Tel. Marlow (0628) 6877.  
Saab Export Enquiries—Tel. 01-491 2905.  
Saab Fleet Enquiries—Tel. Chesterfield (0246) 450244.

SAAB (UK) Ltd., FREEPOST, Marlow, Bucks SL7 2BW

Please send me more information about the Saab range.

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

T.13/3

## OVERSEAS

## 'Sunshine-state' victories for Mr Carter and Mr Reagan cast a gloom on other candidates

From David Cross  
Miami, March 12

The results of voting in yesterday's presidential primaries in three Southern states, which produced some handsome victories for President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan, offered little comfort to the losers.

Mr George Bush, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in particular, who spent last weekend in Florida after polls showed he might be closing the gap on Mr Reagan, received less than a third of the votes in that state. Mr John Anderson, a congressman from Illinois, who never campaigned at all in the "sunshine" state, finished a respectable third with 9 per cent of the votes after his recent successes in the North.

The story was much the same for Senator Edward Kennedy, who could muster only a 23 per cent share of the vote in Florida, compared with 61 per cent for Mr Carter. Nearly 10 per cent of Democrats in this state showed they were disenchanted with both candidates by casting "no preference" votes.

In Georgia and Alabama, the margins of victory for Mr Carter and Mr Reagan were even more impressive. The President's home state gave him an overwhelming 88 per cent share of the vote, and in Illinois 9 per cent for Senator Kennedy. In Alabama, the President's victory was only slightly less overwhelming—82 per cent to 13 per cent.

Georgia handed Mr Reagan his biggest share of the votes in the three primaries—73 per cent, compared to 13 per cent for Mr Bush and 9 per cent for Mr Anderson.

In Alabama, where Mr Bush had also campaigned actively during a final whistle-stop tour of the South, the former

Governor of California gained 69 per cent of the vote, against 26 per cent for his leading rival. When the results were relayed to Mr Reagan at his home in California last night, he was almost speechless. "I didn't dare let myself hope for it," he told his supporters in Florida by telephone. Asked in a television interview whether he still regarded Mr Bush as an important opponent, he seemed doubtful.

For Mr Bush, who has scored only one modest win in Massachusetts since his early victories over Mr Reagan in Maine and Iowa, the Florida result was a bitter disappointment. He could say only that he would continue "to plug away" at the task of picking up delegates to the Republican national convention in Detroit this summer. "It might surprise people in Illinois," he added.

Senator Kennedy, who expected to do badly in all yesterday's primaries, felt it politic not to appear before reporters to comment on the outcome. Instead, Mr Patrick Lucey, his deputy campaign manager, said in Washington that the results were "very consistent with our expectations". He reaffirmed that the senator from Massachusetts intended to stay in the race, and he predicted that the economic factors of life would turn the tide against Mr Carter.

Serious economic problems, like high inflation and interest rates, did not appear to feature prominently among the reasons why voters in the South gave their support to President Carter. In general terms, Mr Kennedy still carries the burden of Chappaquiddick and is perceived as a dangerous liberal by the mainly conservative Democratic voters in this part of the country.

Leading article, page 17

## Inquest 'not told of Kennedy calls'

From Robert Pear  
and Jo Thomas  
Washington, March 12

Records of Senator Edward Kennedy's telephone calls in the hours after the accident at Chappaquiddick were withheld by the telephone company from an inquest into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne without the knowledge of the Assistant District Attorney who asked for them.

The records, which had been subpoenaed as a key piece of information in the case, could help confirm or disprove Mr Kennedy's account of what happened after he drove off the dyke bridge with Miss Kopechne in his car shortly before midnight on July 18, 1969.

The records could resolve questions about the activities of Mr Kennedy and his associates in the 10 crucial hours between the time of the accident and the time the senator reported it to the police.

The telephone company submitted to the court only one of

at least four lists of calls in its possession. Mr Kennedy said in an interview yesterday that the only calls he made were those he described in the inquest testimony, and none of those calls were on the list submitted.

But the senator, who had been questioned about the list several times over the past decade, said he had always assumed that telephone company officials had compiled fully with the court subpoena.

Mr Fernandes said in the interview that he had known the records submitted were incomplete. He said he had believed the records could indicate whether the accident happened when the senator said it did.

Mr Kennedy said yesterday that neither he nor any of his representatives had discussed the records with executives or attorneys of New England Telephone. Mr Kennedy has said from the outset that the account he gave at the inquest was true, and he asserted that again yesterday.

### ADVERTISEMENT

## World's condemnation of Israeli Settlement Policy on the Occupied Arab Territories

Full text of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 446 adopted unanimously by the fifteen members of the council on 1st March, 1980.

### The Security Council

Taking note of the reports of the commission of the Security Council established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to the settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and S/13675.

Taking note also of letters from the permanent representative of Jordan (S/13801) and the permanent representative of Morocco, chairman of the Islamic Group (S/13802).

Strongly deplores the refusal by Israel to co-operate with the commission and regretting its total rejection of resolutions 446 (1979) and 452 (1979).

Affirming once more that the fourth Geneva convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, 12 August, 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Deplores the decision of the Government of Israel to officially support Israeli settlement in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967.

Deeply concerned over the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population.

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources.

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the holy places in the city.

Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlement policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Recalling pertinent Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 237 (1967) of 14th June, 1967; 104 (1968) of 21st May, 1968; 267 (1969) of 3rd July, 1969; 271 (1969) of 15th September, 1969; and 298 (1970) of 25th September, 1970, as well as the consensus statement made by the president of the Security Council on 11th November, 1976.

Having invited Mr Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of provisional rules of procedure.

1. Commends the work done by the commission in preparing the report contained in document S/13679.

2. Accepts the conclusions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report.

3. Calls upon all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to co-operate with the commission.

4. Strongly deplores the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh and to appear before the Security Council, and requests Israel to permit his free travel to the United Nations headquarters for that purpose.

5. Demands that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

6. Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

7. Calls upon all states not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories.

8. Requests the commission to continue to examine the situation relating to the settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the implementation of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution.

9. Requests the commission to report to the Security Council before September 1st, 1980, and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.

This advertisement has been issued by the League of Arab States Office.



Former President Gerald Ford leaves his Washington office for Bethesda Naval Hospital for his annual medical check.

## Herr Schmidt sees grounds for world optimism

From Gretel Spitzer  
Bonn, March 12

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France will meet in Hamburg next Sunday to exchange views on their recent visits to the United States and the Middle East.

The visit to Asia of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, will also be discussed, the Chancellor told a press conference.

Herr Schmidt confirmed that he had received a letter from Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, last week, while flying to America for his talks with President Carter and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

Mr Brezhnev's letter of March 4, answering one from Herr Schmidt in late January, contained a summary of Soviet assessments of a number of international problems and was mainly directed against American policy. It did not contain any indications of a deterioration of German-Soviet relations or of an improvement in the international situation, but its tone was moderate.

Herr Schmidt renewed the hope that the Soviet Union should withdraw from Afghanistan as a precondition for improving the international situation. Cooperation between East and West had to continue

suggest that West Germany's role should be as a mediator between the superpowers. The Chancellor rejected such an idea for Germany, which was a committed partner in the Western alliance.

The Chancellor reiterated that West Germany remained ready for talks, but the main point was that the two superpowers were talking to each other again.

Dismissing rumours of a deterioration in relations between the United States and West Germany, Herr Schmidt said agreement was reached on all basic questions in Washington. It was important for the public to know that there was no disagreement between Washington and Bonn and that they would stand together in times of crisis and in preparations for the future.

Progress was made on a comprehensive plan for a division of tasks among the West. There were differences, Herr Schmidt admitted, but he emphasized that they did not concern basic questions.

Herr Schmidt renewed the hope that the Soviet Union

should withdraw from Afghanistan as a precondition for improving the international situation. Cooperation between East and West had to continue

to the west of the United States and the release of the American hostages held at their embassy here.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference today he believed this was the view held by a majority of members of the ruling Revolutionary Council, of which he is secretary.

Ayatollah Beheshti said the conditions remained the same as those set by the students who have been holding the hostages since November 4.

This was the first official word that they had seen any of the Americans held in Tehran during their 17-day stay there.

## Iran reasserts demand for return of Shah and fortune

Teheran, March 12.—The extradition of the deposed Shah and the return of his wealth to Iran remain the conditions for the release of the American hostages held at their embassy here.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference today he believed this was the view held by a majority of members of the ruling Revolutionary Council, of which he is secretary.

Ayatollah Beheshti said the conditions remained the same as those set by the students who have been holding the hostages since November 4.

## Profiles of members of Salisbury's next Government

From Our Own Correspondent  
Salisbury, March 12

Both the white members of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet were born in Britain and have farming backgrounds.

Mr David Smith was born in Ayrshire in 1922 and came to Rhodesia as a farm assistant in 1946. He later set up a highly successful farming partnership in the Mazoe Valley and was appointed to a number of agricultural committees. He was Minister of Agriculture between 1968 and 1976, after which he became Minister of Finance. He was regarded as one of the most efficient members of Mr Ian Smith's Administration and played an important role in maintaining the stability of the economy.

Mr Dennis Norman was born in Oxfordshire in 1931 and came to Rhodesia in 1953. He owns a number of farms around Karoi, a tobacco area north-west of Salisbury. He has been chairman of a number of agricultural committees and became president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union in 1978.

He has been an outstanding success in that post and has played an important part in encouraging white farmers to stay and in continually raising the levels of agricultural produc-

tion. Although not a politician, he was frequently consulted before and during the Lancaster House talks.

Mr Simon Mzenda, the Deputy Prime Minister of Defence, is the oldest member of Zanu's national executive and has been involved in black nationalist politics as long as Mr Nkomo. He has a reputation as a conciliator and held the party together during its分裂 in the 1970s. He has the confidence of both the military and political wings of the party.

Mr Edgar Tekere, the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, is the party's Secretary-General. He is one of the few members of the Manyaika tribe in the party's leadership. He joined Zanu in 1963 but went over to Zanu in 1965. He spent most of the decade up to 1974 in detention and left with Mr Mugabe for Mozambique in 1975. He is reputed to be very loyal to Mr Mugabe.

Mr Thomas Nkala, the Minister of Finance, was one of only four members of Ian's central committee to remain in the country during the war. He was detained for most of that time and was only released after the arrival of Lord Soames. He is a fiery orator and has a reputation for impetuosity.

Mr Simbi Mubako, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, was the first editor of *Moto*, a Roman Catholic newspaper whose offices in Gwelo were destroyed by a bomb last month. He studied law in Lesotho and Canada and later taught law in Southampton.

## Oarsmen are against boycotting Moscow

By Jim Railton

Candidates for the British Olympic rowing team want to go to Moscow. They have sent a strongly worded statement to the Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) executive committee asking them to take a firm line and step down from the fence.

The statement, signed by more than 40 Olympic hopefuls,

tells the ARA to support the British Olympic Committee and send a team to Moscow.

"We have given a thorough consideration to the political situation which gives rise to the Government's wish to boycott the Olympic Games", the statement says. "We well understand that there are broad issues involved beyond the wish of individuals to participate in the Games. However we feel strongly that if selected we would in the Olympic Games. We believe too that the ARA should support the British Olympic Committee in its aim to send a British team to Moscow and should agree on the inclusion of oarsmen in that team."

Signatories are said to include Baillieu and Clark, medal winners in the double sculls; the London Coxless four; the men's and women's eight; Hugh Marthaler, single sculls, and most, if not all, the 1980 British rowing team designate. The ARA issued a statement after an executive and council meeting just over a week ago. It is apparent that the candidates for the British team feel greatly disappointed that they were not consulted beforehand.

Some oarsmen also resent being used as political pawns.

The ARA recommended that no international solution had been found by early May, a free

vote should be taken in the House of Commons.

If the House of Commons favoured a boycott of the Moscow Olympics the national Olympic committee of the ARA should then be guided by the result of that vote.

Colin Moynihan, an Oxford Blue and presently coxswain to the British Olympic eight designate, said yesterday: "We are horrified by the ARA statement. We wish to make it clear we want to participate in the Moscow Olympic regatta."

From Nicholas Ashford  
Salisbury, March 12

Paradoxical though it may seem bearing in mind that Zimbabwean black nationalists fought for independence Mr Robert Mugabe's government-in-waiting is trying to do the same.

Lord Soames, the Governor, and his Administration had earlier said that the whites should leave Salisbury around the end of March and be back in London in time for Easter. That is still officially their intention.

However, Mr Mugabe has asked Lord Soames and at least some of his advisers to stay a month longer.

The new Government wants independence to take place on April 28, which is known as "Chimurenga Day", the day of the armed struggle. April 28 is not only of symbolic importance to the Zanu (PF) Party but, more practically, the incoming Government wants to avoid having independence too early.

The ARA should support the British Olympic Committee in its aim to send a British team to Moscow and should agree on the inclusion of oarsmen in that team.

Signatories are said to include Baillieu and Clark, medal

## Mr Mugabe wants delay in independence

From Nicholas Ashford  
Salisbury, March 12

because of the political situation that exists between the two communities. It is also because of the actions of the Zanu (PF) Party. It was largely because of Lord Soames' influence that Mr Mugabe, that the Prime Minister decided to postpone the independence of Rhodesia. Two prominent Britishers, David Smith and Lord Soames, in his case, had earlier said that the whites should leave Salisbury around the end of March and be back in London in time for Easter. That is still officially their intention.

However, Mr Mugabe has asked Lord Soames and at least some of his advisers to stay a month longer.

The new Government wants independence to take place on April 28, which is known

VERSEAS

## New Minister expected to try taking control at autonomy negotiations

By Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, March 12

What the country needs is not so much a new Foreign Minister as a new foreign policy. This will not naturally originate in the present Administration.

With that harsh judgment, English-language *Jerusalem* yesterday greeted the appointment of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who takes up his new post at a moment when Israel is more isolated in world opinion than at any period since the right-wing Government of Menachem Begin took over in 1977.

This isolation was dramatic, emphasized this month by a unanimous United Nations Security Council vote demanding the dismantling of all Jewish settlements on Arab land.

Though President Carter initially retracted support for resolution Ame 36, demands rose to the breaking of elements. Israel, for its part, already regards attack as the best form of defence, and yesterday, by seizing a then 800 acres of Arab land for a big new Jewish centre in East Jerusalem, Mr Shamir, a strong supporter of the right of Jews to live anywhere in "the Biblical Land of Israel" and a close ally of Mr Begin's, is evidently expected to do nothing to restrain Israel's settlement policy.

Most people also believe that he will not be able to find any way to make it more successfully to outside world.

Senior members of the Foreign Ministry maintain that the first and most important task for Mr Moshe Dayan's successor will be to try to counter growing support for the Palestinian cause among European countries, particularly France, Britain, West Germany and Ireland.

Within a few hours of taking office Mr Shamir announced he would take up the seat of the Israeli-Egyptian ministerial Autonomy Committee. It was spurned by his predecessor.

Commentators predict that he is soon to try to wrest much of the responsibility for continuing the negotiations away from Israel's present chief

negotiator, Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister.

Outlining his priorities, Mr Shamir said this week: "We must now pursue the issues agreed upon by the majority of the people: not to return to the borders of 1967; to oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state; and to preserve an undivided Jerusalem."

Political associates say that he will vigorously oppose the softening of the Israeli stand on autonomy now being demanded by Egypt and encouraged by America.

Although the Egyptian Government has refrained from official comment on the appointment, there have been strong hints that President Sadat is deeply disappointed that such a hard-line Israeli should have become Foreign Minister at this delicate stage of the peace process.

At the same time, the Egyptian leader has been insisting that May 26 is a "deadline" rather than a "target date" for concluding the autonomy talks.

The clear implication of his remarks is that the talks will not be permitted to continue in their present form beyond then, and that the character of normalization between the two states will change if no agreement is reached.

Elsewhere, Mr Shamir's other pressing problems all seem to stem from mounting international criticism of Israel's refusal to give ground on the Palestinian issue, and its expansionist policy in territory seized during the 1967 war.

Among other things, the attitude seems likely to frustrate attempts for a diplomatic rapprochement with black Africa which Israel had hoped might result from the peace treaty with Egypt.

Nuclear allegation: Israel was prepared to use nuclear bombs at the time of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, according to an article in the West German magazine *Stern*.

Golda Meir, Israeli Prime Minister at the time, ordered the highest alert and 13 nuclear bombs were taken out of underground bunkers in the Negev Desert and loaded into modified Phantom and Kfir aircraft, it added. Israel has always denied it has nuclear weapons. —Reuter.

## Lebanese party leader scapes fatal blast

By Robert Fisk  
London, March 12

Former President Camille Chamoun of Lebanon has no political enemies that not even his peripatetic press likes to suggest who tried to kill him today.

Mr Chamoun, who is leader of the National Liberal Party, one of Lebanon's oldest Christian communities, was only visited when a remote-controlled bomb exploded next to his car in eastern Beirut this morning, killing his driver and seriously wounding three bodyguards.

Mr Chamoun, who delights in wowing his friends that an 80-year-old politician can remain active, emerged from the semi-administered Destr Hassan 30 minutes after admission to be greeted by party colleagues with the enthusiasm usually accorded a victorious motor racing driver.

With a broad grin, he told drivers that he always liked to keep fit. "You see," he said, "every Wednesday I take exercise by walking in the mountains. I did not lose consciousness in the explosion—and now I am back to fight crime and minerals."

The main concern of the P.L.P., however, is against the Iranian presence in Lebanon. In recent weeks, Mr Chamoun and his supporters have renewed their demand for the removal of all "foreign" armies from the country, including both the Palestinians and the Syrians.

and have criticized President Sarkis's repeated calls for a national reconciliation in Lebanon as too vague.

They particularly object to what Mr Sarkis has called the "special relationship" which Lebanon should maintain with Syria.

Today saw the second assassination attempt against a Lebanese Christian leader in three weeks. Last month, a remote controlled bomb blew up next to a car carrying the baby daughter of Mr Bashir Gemayel through eastern Beirut, killing the child and seven other people. It was only by chance that Mr Gemayel was not in the car.

At the same time, suspicion in Beirut fell upon the militia of former President Suleiman Franjeh although it was also suggested that an extreme Palestinian group might have been responsible.

Curiously, Mr Chamoun's party have recently been strengthening ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Party officials have occasionally crossed the "green line" separating the Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut to talk to Palestinian representatives.

Mr Chamoun seems to have recognized that he can cooperate with the PLO, particularly now that Syria's military role in Lebanon is beginning to diminish. Six months ago, he offered to negotiate publicly with the PLO.

## Pakistan denies officers arrested

By Richard Wrigley  
Islamabad, March 12

The government-controlled radio and press in Pakistan were prominent today to a routine inspection of units north here by Lieutenant-General Muhammad Iqbal, deputy chief of the army.

It was the uncertain military regime's way of trying to dispel persistent rumours that a general was under house arrest after allegedly taking part in abortive plotting against President Zia ul-Haq.

As the rumours here had it, young dissidents were disillusioned with General Zia's decision of the United States of \$400m (£180m) in military and economic assistance to Pakistan to strengthen its fences after the Soviet invasion of neighbouring Afghanistan.

General Mufti Rehman, the formation Secretary, last night said rumours of General Zia's house arrest in Rawalpindi were "absolutely untrue".

General Iqbal, number two in the Army hierarchy and senior service to General Zia, went with a unit of Pakistan's frontier force in the Abbottabad region yesterday, according to the press.

Officials at the Army headquarters in Rawalpindi also said today that there had been no arrests of other serving officers in the past few days.

According to the rumours, General Iqbal had been the principal figure among a group of officers caught conspiring a week after the Administration's surprising rejection of

American aid was announced by Mr Agha Shahi, President Zia's foreign affairs adviser. The plotters were supposed to be incensed at the loss of an injection of modern American equipment into the Pakistan Army.

General Zia created the post of deputy chief of staff of the army for General Iqbal in July, 1978, when it was expected the latter would concentrate on army matters, and General Zia on governing the country. But General Zia was careful still to keep a firm hand on the army, evidently to avoid losing his own power base.

Outwardly, in the past few days things have seemed normal. These have been no security arrangements in the big cities like Lahore or at airports, nor any unusual display of army units here or in Rawalpindi as would seem inevitable if senior officers in Pakistan's military were involved in plotting the Government's overthrow.

President Zia was in Lahore on Sunday and Monday, where he took part in routine and time-consuming civilian functions, including speech-making and receptions—nearly the conduct of a military ruler challenged by an internal coup.

The rumours here in the reported coup had presented a writ of *habeas corpus* seeking to force the authorities to declare his whereabouts (David Watts writes).

The wife of Major-General Tajmal Hussain Malik presented the writ at a Lahore court. Her husband is said to have been the coup leader.

According to informed

sources, General Iqbal in the discussions by Pakistan's military rulers did not, however, urge acceptance of the American offer of aid, but rather spoke against Pakistan getting too involved with the Afghan insurgents and thus antagonizing the Soviet Union. So he does not seem to fit the role of chief conspirator.

President Zia's promise to announce a new cabinet in the next 10 days, an obvious bid for a somewhat broader base in the country after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, could reveal how the "constellation" of top military figures around him really stands.

Meanwhile the Lahore High Court has admitted for hearing the writ petition challenging the one-year's rigorous imprisonment now being served in Rawalpindi jail by Mr Salamat Ali, a prominent journalist and Pakistan correspondent for the *Far Eastern Economic Review*.

He was sentenced last November by a one-man military tribunal for a critical article last autumn on Baluchistan.

*Habeas Corpus* writ: Official

denials of Army arrest have not impressed the Pakistani community in London and yesterday reports from Pakistan said that the wife of one of the generals arrested in the reported coup had presented a writ of *habeas corpus* seeking to force the authorities to declare his whereabouts (David Watts writes).

The wife of Major-General

Tajmal Hussain Malik presented

the writ at a Lahore court. Her

husband is said to have been

the coup leader.



Martin Buser, of Switzerland, and one of his dogs rest during a break in the 1,150-mile Anchorage to Nome dog sled race in Alaska.

## Indian anger at acquittal in rape case

From Kulip Nayar  
Delhi, March 12

A Supreme Court judgment acquitting two policemen charged with rape has outraged sections of Indian society and divided jurists.

What has come to be known as the "Mathura case" arose out of the arrest of a 15-year-old girl by the name of Mathura who was kept in police custody in Maharashtra and allegedly raped by a chief constable and a policeman.

The sessions court acquitted the officers but the High Court reversed this decision. Now the Supreme Court has upheld the sessions court's decision to acquit.

The Supreme Court judgment said that Mathura went with the constable to the laboratory where they had sexual intercourse with her. The court found that the alleged intercourse was "a peaceful affair" and that she followed the constable's "weak" lead.

Today saw the second assassination attempt against a Lebanese Christian leader in three weeks. Last month, a remote controlled bomb blew up next to a car carrying the baby daughter of Mr Bashir Gemayel through eastern Beirut, killing the child and seven other people. It was only by chance that Mr Gemayel was not in the car.

At the same time, suspicion in Beirut fell upon the militia of former President Suleiman Franjeh although it was also suggested that an extreme Palestinian group might have been responsible.

Curiously, Mr Chamoun's party have recently been strengthening ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Party officials have occasionally crossed the "green line" separating the Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut to talk to Palestinian representatives.

Mr Chamoun seems to have recognized that he can cooperate with the PLO, particularly now that Syria's military role in Lebanon is beginning to diminish. Six months ago, he offered to negotiate publicly with the PLO.

## Better use of forests plea

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, March 12

Recommendations calling for better information on the world's tropical forests, and for programmes to help give people a better understanding of the value of forests, were adopted by a meeting of 50 experts, called by the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), which has just ended.

Dr Mostafa Tolba, the executive director of Unep, said this was one of a series of meetings called because of worldwide concern about the degradation and rapid disappearance of woodlands and tropical forests.

A big challenge for the 1980s was to decide how to develop tropical forests intelligently. The abundance and diversity of materials to be derived from tropical forests offered exciting prospects.

Recommendations from the experts' meeting go to the annual Unep governing council, to be held here next month.

called because of worldwide concern about the degradation and rapid disappearance of woodlands and tropical forests.

A big challenge for the 1980s was to decide how to develop tropical forests intelligently. The abundance and diversity of materials to be derived from tropical forests offered exciting prospects.

Recommendations from the experts' meeting go to the annual Unep governing council, to be held here next month.

Culture flourishes far from constraints of big centres

## Soviet provinces aglow with creative sparks in the arts

From Michael Binion  
Moscow, March 12

The triumph of the Rustaveli theatre company of Georgia at the Edinburgh festival and more recently in London came as a surprise to many in Britain who knew nothing of the vitality and vigour of the theatre in this small Soviet republic.

But for Georgians, Shakespeare is as much a part of their national tradition as it is for audiences in Stratford-on-Avon. The Rustaveli production of *Richard III* established the reputation of Ramaz Chiklizade, the actor, and Robert Suria, the director, in the West.

Now a second Georgian theatre company has staged another Shakespeare play which Soviet critics have hailed as an outstanding event in the republic's cultural life. *Coriolanus* at the Konev Mardzishvili theatre, directed by Georgi Lordkipanidze, opened this week in Tbilisi, and is said to be a successful attempt to interpret Shakespeare in the language of modern stagecraft.

There are 25 theatres in the mountainous caucasian republic, and each includes Shakespeare in its repertoire. Georgia has also won a reputation for innovation in stage design and art, and Georgian designers dominated an exhibition of theatre art in Moscow last year.

The state symphony is judged the best in the whole Soviet Union in a competition two years ago, and its former chief conductor Neeme Jarvi has since emigrated—won a conductor's award in Rome and was widely praised on tours in the West.

There are 25 theatres in the mountainous caucasian republic, and each includes Shakespeare in its repertoire. Georgia has also won a reputation for innovation in stage design and art, and Georgian designers dominated an exhibition of theatre art in Moscow last year.

The Estonian orchestra has played works not often heard in the Soviet Union, including for the first time last autumn *Land of Hope and Glory*.

Opera flourishes in the provinces, too. The seaport of Odessa in the Ukraine still retains its cosmopolitan flavour, and its ornate late-Victorian opera house can stage productions that rival those in Vienna.

Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, on the other hand has a vast new palace of culture, whose theatres are experimental as in Leningrad, staging such things as rock ballets to the music of Pink Floyd.

The best Soviet museum of modern art is in Yerevan, capital of Armenia. It exhibits works that are avant-garde even by Western standards.

Finally it is often a matter of local pride to make money available for local film studios, opera and theatre companies and concert halls.

In such a big country provincial tours by Moscow companies are rather limited. But this does not mean that the provinces, as in many countries, are starved of culture. There is plenty at home.

Its director has also founded a museum of children's art, where young people themselves choose the exhibits. The museum works with schools throughout Armenia and has created a strong tradition of painting and sculpture. The experiment has proved so successful that the authorities are building a theatre to be run by and for children.

Even Muslim Central Asia is seeing a revival of traditional Muslim architecture and decoration. Seminars have been held in Samarkand on oriental music, drawing performers from all over the Middle East.

Some of Russia's best known writers live in remote parts of the country. Valentin Rasputin, an influential novelist, lives in a village in faraway Siberia. Mikhail Sholokhov still lives beside the River Don that made his name famous.

There are several reasons why the arts do well in the provinces. In many cases they continue the traditions of old and proud cultures that are quite separate from the Russian tradition—in Georgia, Armenia, and the Baltic republics, for example.

People here support the arts partly out of nationalist and linguistic sentiment.

The drawback is that outstanding provincial artists are often ignored in the capital, which gets the pick of foreign engagements and recognition. Neeme Jarvi emigrated last year because he was frustrated that Estonia was so frequently overlooked both at home and abroad.

Second, the arts are far less politicized outside Moscow. Ideology still permeates all artistic production, but there is more freedom for quiet experiment outside the political glare of Moscow and Leningrad.

Finally it is often a matter of local pride to make money available for local film studios, opera and theatre companies and concert halls.

In such a big country provincial tours by Moscow companies are rather limited. But this does not mean that the provinces, as in many countries, are starved of culture. There is plenty at home.

# NOW YOU CAN STRETCH OUT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Until now the new Sleeperette® seat was only available on our long range 747SPs. But now most of our 747s have them and by mid-April it's yours in First Class on every Pan Am 747.

That means Pan Am can now offer the First Class traveller more comfort and more room than there's ever been on any aeroplane before.

More comfort because the Sleeperette, our remarkable new reclining seat, will stretch out to nearly six feet. Which means that you can really stretch out too... to read, relax, even sleep.

And there's more room because although these seats extend the length of four-and-a-half windows, we've spaced them throughout both the upper and lower First Class decks

leaving a generous aisle between the rows. So you'll have plenty of space all around you.

And, of course, there's the international cuisine and standard of service that has made Pan Am's First Class the choice of travellers everywhere

## OVERSEAS

## World View

## Arrigo Levi

## A meaning of détente which Moscow must learn to accept

Anyway, what is détente? Détente was and still is real, provided one is not under the illusion that it had or could have altered the constant basic pattern of East-West confrontation which continues unabated. Détente always was and still is nothing else but the latest form of that same confrontation developed in the early 70s after the Soviet Union agreed to exclude war and threats of war in its relations with the USA and Western Europe. Détente, in terms of Soviet policy, was, is, and, as long as it will last, always will be a device for the "peaceful" expansion of communism and Soviet influence throughout the world.

I have heard and read many definitions of détente. The one I have just quoted is in my view one of the best. Its author, Professor A. Shtromas, is a Soviet citizen who has now settled in Britain, where he is a research fellow at the University of Bradford. He has written to me to comment on a few thoughts of mine on hawks and doves.

I wonder: would Mr Carter have been less shocked by Soviet behaviour in Afghanistan, and perhaps quicker in reacting to preceding "peaceful" expansionist actions by Russia, if he had been aware of the complete meaning of détente as indicated by Professor Shtromas's definition?

A lot of the present debate on détente is it is divisible or indivisible? How many more shocks can it survive? Can the West have real détente with a superpower bent on finding compensation abroad for its domestic failures? Can détente develop unless the Russians repudiate the "theory of international solidarity"? It turns on problems of definition.

If one assumes that détente means full cooperation between the superpowers, one is bound to be always disappointed. There are, and will always be, in détente, as Mr Breszinski recently said, "competitive aspects" as well as "cooperative aspects"; the "indivisibility of détente, in my view, does not mean the disappearance of competitiveness, but only that one must not challenge by it the other side's fundamental interests.

In this sense the Afghan adventure is incompatible with détente: not only because it introduces, as I quote again Mr Breszinski, "a highly dynamic element in a very volatile area of the world" threatening the freedom of Western access to oil resources which are vital for its own independence and survival, but

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1980

## New Thai leader puts civilians in key posts

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, March 12

General Prem Tinsulonanda, the new Prime Minister of Thailand, today disowned his public image as a military man to the core by appointing civilians to most of the important posts in his first government.

Those close to him are not surprised, for while recognizing his lifelong devotion to the Army they say he is no ordinary brassat but an imaginative man keen to explore new and unusual ideas.

His Government is expected to adopt tougher policies than its predecessor towards Indo-Chinese refugees.

General Prem said there would be no change in Thailand's open-door policy towards refugees, but Dr Thanat Khom, one of the new Deputy Prime Ministers in charge of foreign affairs, has long been opposed to the open-door policy.

For two years he has been urging the previous government to reduce the number of refugees in Thailand by "harsh and more drastic measures" if necessary.

He has contended publicly that Thailand is paying for the refugees' food, shelter and medical care—whereas in fact those costs are met by international contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Dr Thanat, an MP in the elected Lower House, and leader of the Democrat Party, was Foreign Minister for a time during the military dictatorship headed by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn from 1963 to 1973.

He has never been enthusiastic about Thailand's increasingly

close relations with China and is opposed to a formal alliance, military or otherwise, between the two countries.

General Prem appears equally wary of Chinese intentions and much of the military establishment would like to see less attention given to ties with Peking.

General Prem, who is also Defence Minister, appointed civilians to other principal posts. Mr Boonchu Rojanasthien is the man who, as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, can make or break the new government.

General Prem said there would be no change in Thailand's open-door policy towards refugees, but Dr Thanat Khom, one of the new Deputy Prime Ministers in charge of foreign affairs, has long been opposed to the open-door policy.

For two years he has been urging the previous government to reduce the number of refugees in Thailand by "harsh and more drastic measures" if necessary.

He has contended publicly that Thailand is paying for the refugees' food, shelter and medical care—whereas in fact those costs are met by international contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Dr Thanat, an MP in the elected Lower House, and leader of the Democrat Party, was Foreign Minister for a time during the military dictatorship headed by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn from 1963 to 1973.

He has never been enthusiastic about Thailand's increasingly

police on the other side, will also be exchanged.

The new cooperation has already struck successfully at the operation of several syndicates engaged in illegal immigration.

It is also considered likely that Hongkong will stop accepting as residents illegal entrants who have managed to evade the reinforced border and sea guards to reach families and relatives in Hongkong.

That indulgence has been granted since Hongkong's stern decision in 1974 to cease being a sanctuary for escapees from the mainland and to "repatriate" forcibly all those detained at the border.

Hongkong and communist police to work together

From Richard Hughes

Bangkok, March 12

Hongkong and Chinese police have joined in a drive against crime on both sides of the border.

Information on the movement of suspected criminals between Hongkong and Canton in particular will be exchanged through Communist Party representatives at the Hongkong branch of the New China news agency on important matters through diplomatic channels.

Full details of the offences, records and evidence against people arrested on one side of the border, which might assist

police on the other side, will also be exchanged.

The new cooperation has

already struck successfully at

the operation of several syndicates engaged in illegal immigration.

It is also considered

likely that Hongkong will stop

accepting as residents illegal

entrants who have managed

to evade the reinforced border

and sea guards to reach families

and relatives in Hongkong.

That indulgence has been

granted since Hongkong's stern

decision in 1974 to cease

being a sanctuary for escapees

from the mainland and to

"repatriate" forcibly all those

detained at the border.

## In the good old days they had ways of telling you whether your meat was good or bad

### The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Early cookery books commonly contained repellently explicit instructions on how to choose good meat and ways to tell if it is less than fresh, diseased, or worse. How necessary this knowledge must once have been, and how much we take for granted now that meat is fresh and safe, was brought home to me by the Butchers of London exhibition.

It is the pictures of livestock being driven through the city's street of the markets at Eastgate, Newgate Shambles and Smithfield, and of the grazing fields at Islington where drivers rested their herds before bringing them into town that evoked the vividness of the meat of like ages. What can urban life have been like when a million cattle were driven through the streets of London in a year as they were in the mid-19th century? When, twice, public health when beasts were slaughtered in the gutters?

The exhibition opened this week at the Museum of London, London Wall, EC2, and runs until April 13. Documents and plates belonging to the Butchers Company are displayed, together with curiously assorted items connected with the provision of meat to Londoners from the 12th century to the present day.

Start of this modest show are the humane killer's weighby predecessor the poleaxe, and a letter written by the Earl of Manchester in 1654 to the Lord Mayor. In it he requests that the Butchers Company be asked to resume deliveries of offal from the markets of Newgate and Eastcheap for feeding the King's bulls and bears then lodged at Southwark. What, one wonders, had been sustaining the bulls and bears in the meantime?

Back to the present day, and spring lamb is the best of the seasonal delicacies in Smithfield now. It is so young and juicy and tender that it can be served as rare as fillet steak. Wrap it in puff pastry for a festive meal. Grill thick slices from the leg with herbs and lemon juice. Roast a shoulder slowly with slivers of garlic tucked into the meat.

Loin of lamb in puff pastry

Serves four to six

900g (2lb) boned loin of lamb

55g (2oz) butter

225g (8oz) onions, chopped

110g (4oz) lamb's liver, roughly chopped

30g (1oz) hazelnuts, chopped

1/2 teaspoon dried tarragon, or 1 sprig fresh when available

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

450g (1lb) packed frozen puff pastry, thawed

1 egg yolk

Ask the butcher to bone a loin of lamb. A piece weighing about 1.25kg (2.5lb) will weigh about 900g (2lb) when boned and trimmed. Trim away most of the fat on the outside of joint to leave a layer which is wafer thin. Roll the meat into a sausage shape and tie it in one or two places with string.

Spread half the butter on the lamb and part-roast it in a preheated hot oven (230°C/450°F, gas mark 8) for 30 minutes. This is long enough for meat which will be pink inside at the completion of cooking. Add another five or so minutes for medium-done, and 15 minutes for well-done. Transfer the lamb to a plate to cool.

Melt the remaining butter in a pan and fry the onions until they are soft but not coloured. Add the liver and fry it very briefly just to firm it. Cool the mixture then mince or chop it very finely. Stir in

the hazelnuts, then add the tarragon.

Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Preheat the oven to 200°C/400°F, gas mark 6.

Line a shallow ovenproof dish with

aluminium foil. Place the meat in the

dish and cover with the onion and liver

mixture. Dot the top with the remaining

butter. Cover with foil and cook in the

oven for 15 minutes.

Remove the foil and cook for a further

10 minutes. Remove the foil again and

dot the top with the remaining butter.

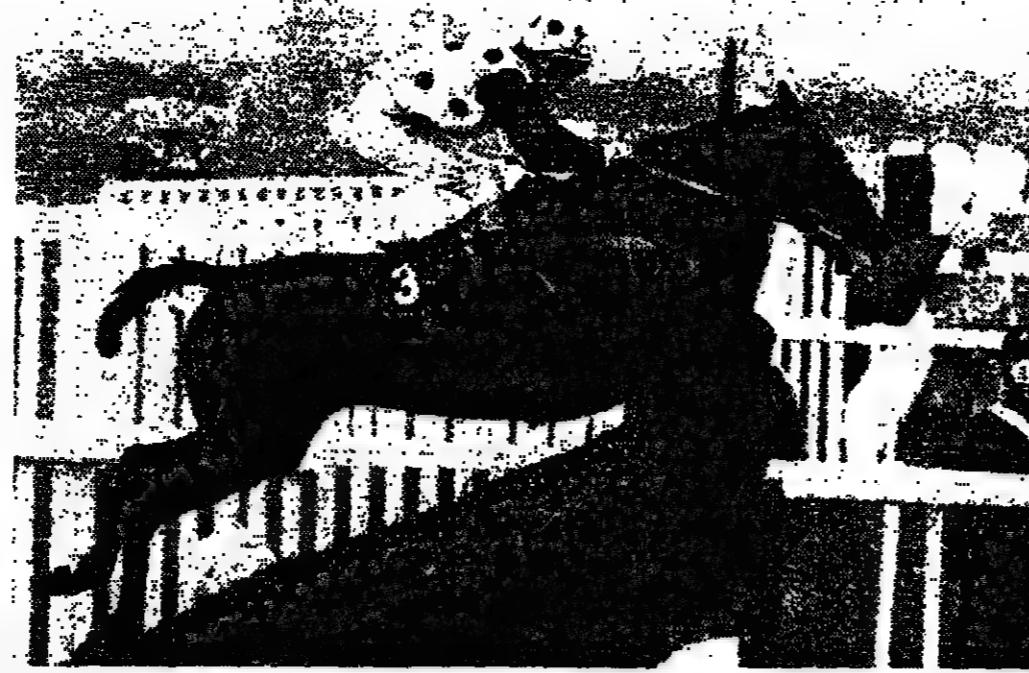




## Chinrullah romps into Gold Cup picture with a new partner

Michael Seely  
was quite like old times at Henham yesterday. That cheery roguish Mick O'Toole died Chinrullah to win at the final meeting for the second-season steeplechase when he captained the Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase with ridiculous ease, leaving home 25 lengths clear of the field.

Chinrullah certainly kept his options open. Originally Chinrullah was to have run in the Hurdle. "But he sojourned so well over fences at recently," O'Toole said, "we opted for today's race instead. And if you can believe Chinrullah is now to run in this afternoon's Gold Cup, here's to a doubt about stam in the morning and a doubt after today's display. Chinrullah's got to run well." And Diamond Edge is likely to start at short price, the 15/- on offer last year's Irish Sweepstakes, as well as jumping easily Chinrullah revelled in prevailing heavy ground. How-ever, O'Toole now has a jockey yesterday's winning rider, Désiré Wadell, in the Sun Alliance steeplechase. At the moment he is either Frank Berry or Niall McDonnell who will be offered the



Chinrullah up, over and clear at the last in the Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase. But victory turned sour for Hughes, the rider, when he later broke an arm.

## Diamond Edge's day but beware third fence from home

Michael Phillips  
Correspondent

Eighteen steeplechasers have at their ground for today's Henham Gold Cup which is be-sponsored by the Tote for the time. This will be the biggest race of the day, and the odds are being 16/5. However,

it may well be a defector or

although Chinrullah, who

ped home with the Queen

Champion Steeplechase

is a definite runner, his

midweek. Said Flan-

key, who is another acceptor,

and a non-runner, he is

finishing a very tired second

in the Sun Alliance

steeplechase.

At the moment he is

either Frank Berry or Niall

McDonnell who will be offered

the

that occasion he gave. Tied

Cottage 5/6 and a four lengths

beating. Twelve months ago Tied

Cottage blundered away his chance

of winning the Gold Cup at the

last fence. At the time he was

the only one to win the race.

Tommy Carterry who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

make amends for his fall last

year. In the circumstances

Diamond Edge can be regarded as

the form horse.

My one reservation is his jumping.

He has not fallen this season

and he did not fall last year

either. But he has been jumping

so well over fences at recently,"

O'Toole said.

Tommy Carterry, who has won

the race more times than any

other jockey taking part today is

not without hope that Tied Cottage

will make amends for his fall last

year. As the winner of the Irish

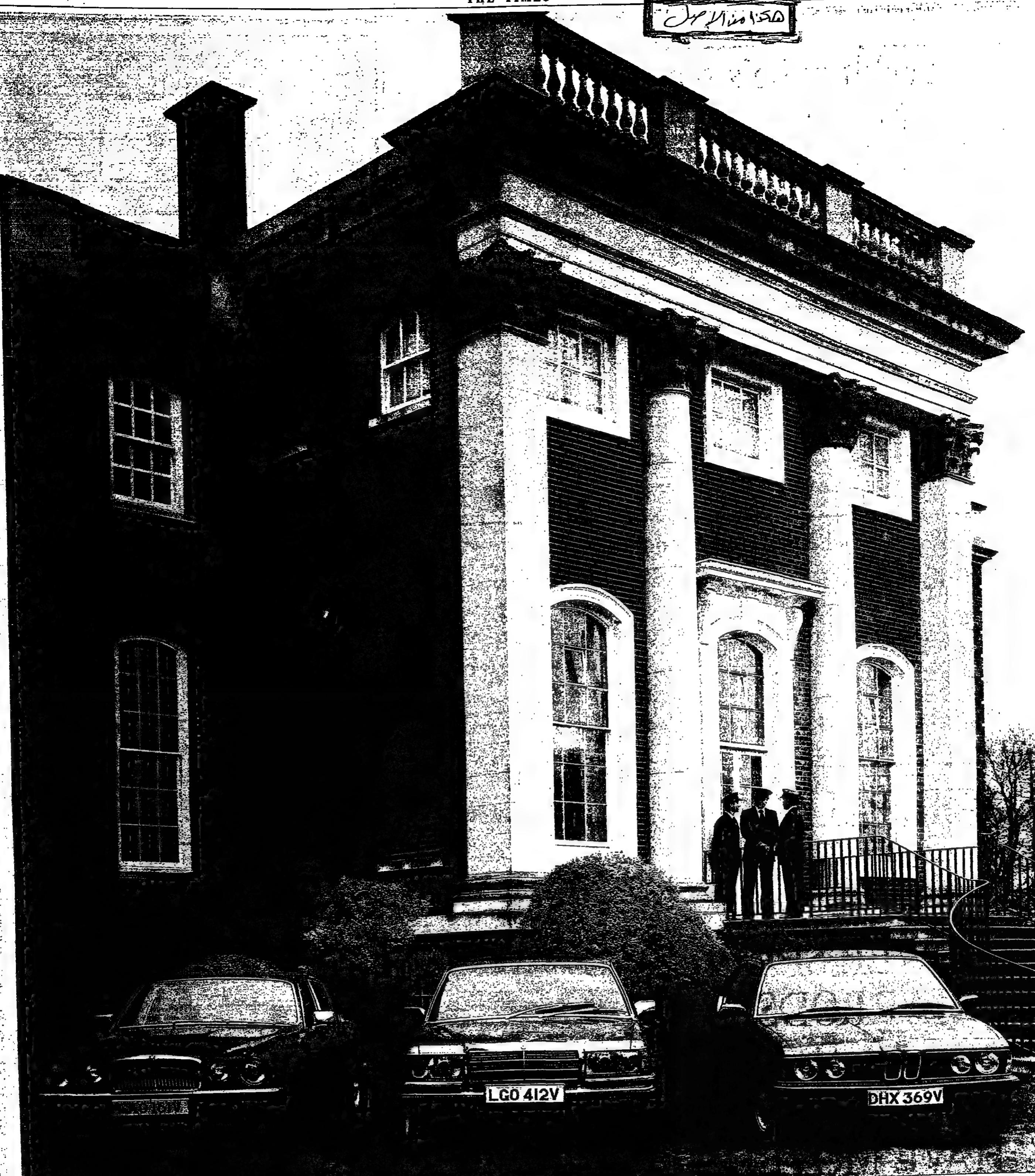
and National Hunt Contests is

another who is guaranteed to

&lt;p



JULY 1980



## WHICH OF THESE CHAUFFEURS HAS JUST RESIGNED?

Yes, it's the BMW chauffeur who's been driven to resign.

He's tired of taking a back seat while his boss has all the fun of driving the new BMW 732i.

So he's found a job driving a Jaguar where he doesn't expect the same problem to arise.

Mark you, as soon as you sit behind the wheel of the 732i, it all begins to come

And clearer still as you accelerate to 60 mph in 8.7 seconds.

Or hug bends as though on a rail. It's a joy to drive fast and know your mother-in-law won't even notice.

And it's very reassuring to know that your children asleep in the back are particularly safe.

And even if you're stuck in a traffic jam on the way to the airport there's an air of peace in the car that takes the edge off

missing the plane.

It's also nice to know that even while you're sitting in that traffic jam the ignition is being 'tuned' fifteen times every second.

The BMW 732i is the only car in the world with the motronics system—a micro-chip computer which constantly keeps the car running at its best.

So you don't use a drop more petrol than you need.

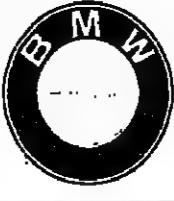
All the new BMW 7s now have fuel

injection, too, and overall use 7% less petrol than the original BMW 7 Series.

So you can look forward to even the longest journey with satisfaction.

This is a car for people who like to be in the driving seat.

Even when they're not in the car.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 732i costs £13,643.00. PRICE INCLUDES: CARRIAGE, VAT AND FRONT AND REAR SEAT BELTS. NUMBER PLATES, ROAD FUND LICENCE AND DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA. PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. FOR FULL DETAILS WRITE TO: BMW (GB) LTD, MARKETING DEPT, ELLESFIELD AVENUE, BRACKNELL, BERKS. DEPT. OF ENERGY

MPG FIGURES: 732i 0-60 MPH 15.1 (0-7), 56 MPH 31.7 (8.9) 75 MPH 24.5 MPG (11.5). PERFORMANCE FIGURES FROM BMW.



New printing house Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 4234

## INTER MR FORD?

principal question posed by round of primary elections in southern states is whether President Gerald Ford will enter the race for the Republican nomination. It would unprecedented this century for a former President to win the White House after it, and it would be an indication of the paucity of choice available to the opposition party him to decide in a year when seem to stand a good chance of unseating an incumbent ident that the best man to would be his predecessor. There are a number of one why the return of Mr. L is now being widely discussed in the United States.

the first place he comes the right section of the public party. It has been all along that more moderate candidate than Mr. Ford would stand a better chance of winning over the independents and defecting Democrats whom it would be necessary to attract if Mr. Carter were defeated in November. best man for that task might be Congressman John

Person, who stands at the end of the party's spectrum. He has spoken with more clarity and clarity than any of other candidates in either party, but he is regarded as a liberal Republican.

## IE LORDS POISED TO STRIKE

House of Lords, which has had one less and one less night this week examined the Education (No 2) Bill to the clause today which local authorities to make large for school transportation to that clause has to the point at which the Government's ability to carry it if a Lords is in doubt. It is one of the Government's money-saving measures. It part of the education budget contribution to a cause by most of those who are pressuring the Government in Lords Conservative and bench peers—no doubt approve in principle, deplored this particular

present position is that all are transported free to if they have to go more two miles (primary) or miles (secondary) below distance they are expected to be able to walk, though often their parents take a rear view and drive them by their fares. The neo-erative view is that this is of those services provided for by the state for which citizen can more appropriate.

## MARCHAIS'S PAST AND FUTURE

December 1942, M. Georges Marchais, then an unknown worker in the French aircraft industry, now leader of the Communist Party, went to Germany. He says he did so against his will, services being requisitioned a law affecting workers' special skills. He also says in May 1943, he managed to leave to go back to Paris, after which he went to Berlin and never returned to any.

new magazine, *L'Expres*, now reproduced a document the local archives in Paris referring to M. Marchais's stay there as a worker Messerschmitt factory. On paper in pencil, with a line through them, the dates 10, 1943, and May 10, 1944, by which branch of the German administration produced document, and for what purpose is not clear. The question has engaged the attention French journalists and points for the last few days is it prove that M. Marchais still in Germany a year after aims to have absconded? other question that could be does it matter? It after all nearly forty years M. Marchais was then in his

## babwe election

Mr. Humphry Berkeley The analogy which the Bishop of Moshambala has falsely drawn on the people of Rhodesia during the recent election and a sorry situation in which the people of this country were forced to "without a gun between them" with 22 thousand IRA men encamped in 14 points and 5 thousand terrorists roaming large does not stand up for men.

Rhodesia, had and still has a powerful army, probably the most effective in the whole Africa. Bishop Muzorewa had a number of auxiliaries who at large and not encamped. He did, if not under his command, as allies, the notorious Scouting.

certainly took place the recent Rhodesian election part of the guerrillas, the tribes and the Selous. The Electoral Commissioner, however, stated view, this did not the outcome as did each observers.

Mr. Mugabe for Rhodesia and have never been "very wealthy" of Moshambala suggested the way of living is better. Bishop

terms that it is still hard to believe, despite his unexpected good showing in Massachusetts and Vermont last week, that he stands a serious chance of winning his party's nomination. The kind of candidate who would be best placed both to win the Republican nomination and to defeat Mr. Carter would be more in the centre of the party than either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Anderson—not too extreme to frighten off the independents nor too liberal to alarm committed Republicans. That is precisely the impression given by Mr. George Bush, which is why he sees a good prospect a few weeks ago. Since then there has been his disastrous performance in New Hampshire and his defeat now in the southern primaries—which are of less consequence because Mr. Reagan was always expected to do well in the south, but which would still not have been by such a margin if Mr. Bush's campaign had not lost momentum. There is still time for him to recover it, but if he does badly in Illinois on Tuesday it would be logical for Mr. Ford then to enter the race.

He comes from the same section of the party as Mr. Bush, and in that sense as well as the more obvious one they must be regarded as alternative candidates. It is noticeable that in his campaign Mr. Bush has the services of a number of Mr.

Ford's former advisers, including his campaign manager. Mr. Bush has the advantage of presenting a fresh face to the electorate, which is no small asset in American politics. Mr. Ford, on the other hand, has experience which is more appealing to a country that has lost much of its confidence than it was in the old days of surging optimism. His Presidency is now looked back upon with respect as a period of enviable stability. Where others can offer only good intentions for dealing with inflation, he can point to his record in office. He is now willing, indeed eager, for a comeback; and the polls show him running ahead of all other Republicans and of Mr. Carter.

But two cautionary notes need to be sounded. The first is that if Mr. Ford is going to run he will have to enter for as many as possible for the remaining primaries immediately after the Illinois primary on Tuesday. The experience of a good many years now suggests that it is no use a potential candidate simply holding himself in readiness to break a deadlock at the convention. Secondly, before a person enters the race he is an idea; the moment he has declared himself becomes a candidate—and the electorate tends to be more favourably disposed to ideas than to candidates. Nobody has this year's election for the asking.

Then there is the belief that countrymen get a raw deal from local and central government compared with townsmen; or, more generally, that public policy and social trends are proving disadvantageous to rural life; so that a further swipe like this should not be allowed to pass. A comparison of the fortunes of town and country dweller in that context is not easy to agree. What can be said with more confidence is that village schools have been abandoned wholesale, often to the great regret of the families they served, and always on the assumption that the children would be taken to their more distant destinations free of charge.

To save its clause the Government has introduced amendments regulating the charges. From one point of view that may be an improvement, but it deflates the only claim to positive merit in the reform: that it enlarges the area of local authorities' discretion. All in all the opponents have the better of this argument. The Government's authority and its economic policy will survive reverse; so let their lordships strike the blow.

Mr. Marchais himself has said he believes the real object of the exercise is to prevent him from being a candidate in next year's presidential election. He has also said he would be willing to submit his war record to investigation by a specially constituted jury, provided that "all the men who are at present engaged in prominent political activity in this country" agree to do the same; and it is a further effort to turn the tables on his adversaries, he has suggested a parliamentary commission of enquiry into "the responsibility of those who were close to, or approved of, or benefited from the terrible crimes of Bolakas." A compliant clearly intended for President Giscard d'Estaing, about

whose precise relations with the former self-crowned Emperor of Central Africa a number of awkward questions remain unanswered.

That is rather unkind, since in fact few other politicians, of whatever party, had joined in the witch-hunt against M. Marchais. It may be that he actually wants to provoke the maximum outcry against himself from non-communist circles, as a way of silencing any mutters of discontent within the party. Certainly, it is only within the party that the allegations about his behaviour during the war could do him any real damage—particularly among those of his own age who were politicized earlier in their lives and who cherish the memory of comrades who died in the Resistance.

It would also suit M. Marchais's book just now if the Socialists could be provoked into joining the campaign against him, since that would "prove" the Communist thesis that they are secretly in league with President Giscard d'Estaing and the bourgeoisie. Meanwhile, the left's electoral forces continue to decline, and the President looks more than ever certain of re-election.

## Muzorewa had infinitely larger election funds

The analogy which the Bishop of Moshambala has falsely drawn on the people of Rhodesia during the recent election and a sorry situation in which the people of this country were forced to "without a gun between them" with 22 thousand IRA men encamped in 14 points and 5 thousand terrorists roaming large does not stand up for men.

## HUMPHRY BERKELEY

Three Bays Yard, Chiswick, W4  
March 12

## London medical schools

From Dr. F. Dudley Hart  
Sir, Coming to London with a Scottish degree in the pre-war years hoping to find a suitable post in a London teaching hospital was rather like crossing Hadrian's Wall in the face of fierce opposition. This situation has now completely changed and there is a free two-way flow both ways, which is probably good for both communities. I was accepted by Westminster Medical School and Hospital as Senior Registrar at the opening of the new Hospital and School in Bexley Road in 1953. War broke out soon afterwards, but I resumed duties there later in 1946 and worked there until a few years ago.

## Transport policy in London

From the Chairman of London Transport

Sir, While Mr Ian Simons (March 8) may be unaware of some recent or planned improvements in public transport in London and in respect on one or two points of detail, cannot disagree with his general observations on the contrast between London Transport and its Paris equivalent, RATP. They serve to highlight the striking difference in the policy towards public transport which has existed in the two cities over recent years.

We in London Transport enjoy a close relationship with RATP with frequent exchange of professional views and, while I believe that technical competence of both organisations is on a par, Paris has had, since the days of de Gaulle, the advantage of a consistent policy of public transport improvement and the money to go with it.

Nearly all the points Mr Simons makes come down to the availability of cash and a long-term commitment to public transport investment and grant, which is a matter for political decision. Over the past 10 years Paris, a smaller city than London, has invested more than three times as much in its public transport and in 1978 Government support for RATP covered well over 50 per cent of its expenditure—twice the level of support received by London Transport.

Of course, this has direct effect on both capital and revenue projects, from investment in new lines and body-located modernisation of stations and equipment to the level of fares and the types of ticket available. Only last week London Transport had to announce a £12m reduction in its capital investment this year, because of Government cuts in public spending and, for the first time for almost 20 years, no new Underground lines are under construction.

A consistent and committed public transport policy for London is unlikely to emerge with the possibility of political change at national and local level every few years. This is one of the reasons why I have advocated a new form of public transport authority, possibly on the Parisian pattern, to coordinate all public transport in the London region including British Rail services.

Yours faithfully,

RALPH BENNETT,  
Chairman,  
London Transport,  
55 Broadway, SW1.

March 11

## Christians in Africa

From Mr. John Ewington and others

Sir, We would like to draw the attention of the free world, through the courtesy of your newspaper, to the alarming and unhappy plight of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

We are saddened by the news that he has had his passport confiscated by the authorities in South Africa, thus depriving him of a document which is vital to the continuance of his work for the church in that part of the world, for he needs to travel a great deal.

We write not as learned theologians or people of any particular political party, but as fellow Christians from a village in Surrey in which he served for two years, during his time of study at King's College, London.

He is godfather to some of our children, he baptised and married others. We recall his laughter, his humility, his prayers and many other facets of this gifted man of God. We hope that those in positions of authority and influence both here and in South Africa, will exert every possible means to have Bishop Tutu's passport restored to him, so that his work may continue without further interruption.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN EWINGTON,  
CLEMENT PAYNE,  
BART GAVAGAN,  
R. WALSH,  
M. V. RAYNES,  
J. KENT,  
J. M. SHERWOOD,  
KAY LORING,  
DONALD BOWIE,  
Hillbrow,  
Blechlingey,  
Surrey,  
March 9.

## Confused villains

From the Crossword Editor

Sir, I apologize for one error in the Eliminator Puzzle (February 15) in the clue for 9 across, Confidante, a villain in Speiser's *Feeble Queen*, who makes his appearance in Book IV: viii in the presence of Amoret, but he was not Amoret's raptor. Amoret had been captured by an unnamed creature referred to as "greedie lust." I was relying on *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* (also *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature*) which states that Confidante carried off Amoret, clearly confusing this villain with the one in the preceding section of the book. Fortunately the name could be deduced from the clue without the need to study the *Feeble Queen*.

Also of course, in my news-cutting the solution which appeared on February 21, 17 down (Bridgetown), "Sergeant York" should have read "Sergeant Troy".

EDMUND AKEINHEAD,  
*The Times*,  
New Princes' Place, Square,  
Grey's Inn Road, WC1.

## Fair award?

From Major E. W. M. Major

Sir, In your third leader today, "In the best traditions of the Army" you make a very good case for the award of the Africa General Service Medal, which was granted to those who took part in the operations in Kenya in 1952-56.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER MAGOR,  
Lamellen,  
St Tudy,  
Bodmin,  
Cornwall.

March 9

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cuts in BBC schools services

From the Chairmen of the School Broadcasting Councils

Sir, We write as chairmen of the School Broadcasting Councils, bodies established by the BBC and charged with the responsibility of advising on the range of and content of, radio and television programmes produced for schools throughout the United Kingdom by the corporation. That service to the young of this country enjoys, to our certain knowledge, a high reputation throughout the world and is deeply valued by those who care for education in schools. Programmes are watched and listened to by over 2,500,000 children and young people every day.

Over a year ago one of us raised in the General Advisory Council of the BBC the whole matter of the BBC's commitment to educational broadcasting. We then believed that there was only too much evidence within the BBC that the priorities of that great corporation were being subtly (and sometimes not so subtly) rearranged. Nevertheless, firm assurances were then given that our doubts were misplaced.

But were they? A 5 per cent cut in radio as a whole has applied as a 10 per cent cut in educational radio in Scotland, it is proposed that the budget for educational broadcasting should be abruptly removed and funds sought elsewhere if the service is to continue. This latter proposal raises fundamental and politically complex questions of principle and control, upon which no serious attempt has been made by the BBC to extend its own council even a polite minimum of consultation.

We are understandably fearful of the proposals which may shortly emerge for other sectors and especially those services within the BBC which support educational broadcasting and reinforce its quality. School broadcasting was pioneered in Scotland over 50 years ago, and is peculiarly well adapted to Scotland's needs because of the scale of operation and the unitary nature of the Scottish educational system, which is of course quite separate and distinct from the other educational systems of the United Kingdom. Programmes are planned and produced by a highly skilled staff whose experience has been built up over many years to provide a valuable service to the removal of which would lead to the most serious consequences in the long term. The BBC must be persuaded to rescind this proposal and look for an equivalent solution which will do less damage.

Yours faithfully,  
G. W. S. BARROW,  
Minister of Scottish History,  
William Robertson Building,  
50 George Square,  
Edinburgh.

Programmes are planned and produced by a highly skilled staff whose experience has been built up over many years to provide a valuable service to the removal of which would lead to the most serious consequences in the long term. The BBC must be persuaded to rescind this proposal and look for an equivalent solution which will do less damage.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HOWARD DAVIES,  
Chairman, School Broadcasting Council for Wales;

W. C. H. EAKIN, Chairman,  
School Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland;

The Langham,  
Portland Place, W1.

Not only is it untrue; if Mr. Levin had spent ten minutes researching the facts before he started scribbling, he would know it was untrue. Nobody who sets himself up as Mr. Levin does, as a vigilante for truth, democracy and high moral tone should ever have his pen near a typewriter. If he does, it is right. Or does Mr. Levin admire the Czechoslovak technique of telling, not a little big one? If he had spent ten minutes in Scotland over 50 years ago, and is peculiarly well adapted to Scotland's needs because of the scale of operation and the unitary nature of the Scottish educational system, which is of course quite separate and distinct from the other educational systems of the United Kingdom? So he missed not only the reports in all the newspapers of the speech I made in January 1977, in Belvoir, but also the 78 column inches of it that appeared in *The Guardian* that month? That speech ended: "Do you accept that if the cause of socialism (as you define it) and the cause of democracy should come into conflict, you will stand by democracy?" I said that anyone who was not prepared to give an unequivocal and unfeigning yes to this morning did not belong in the Labour Party at all. He also regards my speeches at fringe meetings at the party conferences both in 1977 and 1978. There are none so deaf as those who do not wish to hear.

The great weakness of Mr. Levin's position is that he has no enemies to the Right. I believe the greater threat to democracy in Britain comes at present from the Government's reckless economic policies which will raise unemployment to over two millions; have led to a massive decline in new investment and have, as a result of the Government's own actions, raised the inflation rate to nearly 20 per cent. The Government is gravitating the fabric of British democracy to its ruin. Even the EEC's Social Committee was annulled at the rate of rundown in steel and coal in South Wales and elsewhere. If profits erode on a large scale last year, the Government will be much to blame; and an will Mr. Levin, who refuses to see any threat to democracy from that quarter. What world does he live in?

I shall continue to fight for democratic socialism within the Labour Party. I hope I will be less selective about truth than he is. His article may be a tribute to his eloquence; it is an insult to good journalists' respect for truth.

Yours truly,

SHIRLEY WILLIAMS,  
Labour Party Headquarters,  
144-152 Walworth Road, SE17.

March 12

circumstances will they ever permit imports of liquid milk from France? Anti-British feeling in France is just as widespread, and perhaps more virulent than anti-French feeling in Britain.

Such unanimity may be reassuring to us politicians. It makes us feel good to be so closely in tune with our electorate. But where exactly does it lead us?

What we like it or not, we are French face the same dangers. We alone among European nations have enough experience of parliamentary democracy to know how fragile it is, and how gravely threatened by mass unemployment. We know also that there is an external threat which has to be met, not just with arms, but with ideas. If we part company with the things we both cherish will not survive. If we work together, then the special contribution which we two alone can bring might just enable those precious things to scrape through.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY MEYER,  
Chairman,  
Franco-British Parliamentary  
Relations Committee,  
House of Commons.

March 11

and without a charge being laid, while the suspect and witness are questioned and evidence is sifted to discover whom to charge with what. "Helping" the police with their inquiries" is the phrase with which such detention is valid in law, beside the point.

As newspapers and broadcasting to be held liable for contempt by publication of prejudicial matter at this stage?

The Philimore Committee concluded (recommendation 10(1)) that liability should only apply in England and Wales when the accused person is charged or a sum is served.

Law Report March 12 1980

# Lonrho is refused discovery of Bingham documents in public interest

Lonrho Co Ltd and Another v Shell Petroleum Co Ltd and British Petroleum Ltd  
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn

Where witnesses at an inquiry set up by the Government have been promised that their evidence will not be treated as confidential, it is the public interest that that confidence shall not be broken by disclosing that evidence for the purposes of private litigation. In such a case the public interest in preserving confidentiality outweights that of the administration of justice.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an interlocutory appeal by plaintiffs' lawyers, Lord Justice Waller and Mr Justice Robert Goff, who refused an application for discovery of certain material which came into existence for the purposes of the Bingham inquiry and was used in a pending arbitration in which the plaintiffs claim damages against Shell Petroleum Co Ltd, British Petroleum Co Ltd and 27 other oil companies for non-delivery of oil piped from Beira in Mozambique to a refinery in Rhodesia.

Mr Mark Littman, QC, Mr Gavin Lightman, Mr Alan Boyle and Mr Michael Briggs for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Clegg, QC, Mr Alan Davenport and Mr Gordon Langley for Shell; Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Roger Buckley, QC, Mr Jonathan Sampson and Mr Stephen Rutledge for BP; Mr Simon Brown for the Attorney General.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the appeal was another episode between Lonrho and Shell and BP over the pipeline built by Lonrho in 1965 to carry oil from

Beira, in Mozambique, to Rhodesia. When Rhodesia declared independence from the United Nations, it refused to give oil getting to Rhodesia, and the United Kingdom Government made an Order in Council (the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) (No 2) Order 1968 (SI 1968 No 1020)) to enforce those provisions.

After further disclosures suggesting that Shell and BP had been breaking the sanctions order, Dr David Owen, then Foreign Secretary, asked Mr T. H. Bingham to conduct an inquiry, and this was held in 1977 and 1978. The inquiry report came out in August 1978. At about the same time Lonrho started an action against Shell and BP claiming not only damages for the pipeline agreement but also alleging conspiracy to injure Lonrho and break the sanctions order.

That action had been replaced for the time being by an arbitration between the parties and the Attorney General, in which the plaintiffs claim damages against Shell Petroleum Co Ltd, British Petroleum Co Ltd and 27 other oil companies for non-delivery of oil piped from Beira in Mozambique to a refinery in Rhodesia.

Mr Mark Littman, QC, Mr Gavin Lightman, Mr Alan Boyle and Mr Michael Briggs for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Clegg, QC, Mr Alan Davenport and Mr Gordon Langley for Shell; Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Roger Buckley, QC, Mr Jonathan Sampson and Mr Stephen Rutledge for BP; Mr Simon Brown for the Attorney General.

The present appeal was another aspect of discovery which arose on the Bingham Report. Mr Bingham heard many witnesses, and in addition Shell and BP produced many documents which they had in London and made written submissions.

Lonrho, for the purposes of the inquiries because they recognized that there was the claim pending

in the ordinary way would be difficult in the pending arbitration, for they might help Lonrho to prove its case against Shell and BP.

But exception had been taken on behalf of the Attorney General and by Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, by certificate, to the effect that the assurances of confidentiality contained in the inquiry's request for information, assurances which are particularly important to BP in view of the existence of these proceedings, as well as a wide range of commercial interests. It was quite clear that Shell and BP promised to give full cooperation to the Bingham inquiry their documents and information and in particular the conditions of their giving evidence, particularly in the Order in Council of 1968, under which the inquiry was made.

The inquiry heard evidence; transcripts taken of it were sent to Shell and BP, who sent back comments and submissions. The report acknowledged the cooperation given.

When Government received the report in August 1978, the Secretary of State thought that it should not be made public, because of the confidentiality of the material with which the case of Shell and BP. Both gave their consent, but with qualifications.

Shell wrote: "Every consent expressed in this letter is subject to two general qualifications: (1) it applies to the disclosure of information and documents to the extent only that they are contained in the report of the inquiry and any appendices thereto. Our reason . . . is that we do not consent to the disclosure of any more extensive information or documents which

It was clear that BP were concerned about the extent of the inquiries because they recognized that there was the claim pending in the ordinary way and the public interest Shell would consent to the report being made public, they would not consent to anything

more than was in the report, for that would obviously be available to Lonrho for the pending arbitration.

Mr Bingham himself realized that what he did not put in would be kept confidential. It was clear that he realized that no records, if any, which he made would not be used except for the purpose of his report. He was quite sure that the witnesses gave their evidence frankly, freely and much more fully than they would have done if the assurance of confidentiality had not been given. The Lord Privy Seal took the same line.

If witnesses had been given assurance of confidence it was of the highest general interest that that confidence should be maintained and not broken into by any special arguments. His Lordship had said in D. v. NSPCC (1978) AC 1090, in the first series of judgments, that the courts should not allow confidence to be lightly broken. When information has been imparted in confidence, and particularly where there is a pledge to keep it confidential, the witness should keep that confidence and should in no way compel a breach of it save where the public interest clearly demands it, and then only to the extent that the public interest requires it. The court had to hold the balance between two public interests. In seeing that justice was done between the parties and that in maintaining confidentiality in a case like this, the administration of justice might be affected by the fundamental principles of public interest.

The certificate also stated: "It is important to the proper working of such an investigation as that carried by Mr Bingham that of many other bodies who have the power of investigation and of finding facts, that witnesses should not be discouraged from coming forward to give evidence or from giving evidence fully and freely. In my opinion there is no reason which witnesses would be discouraged if, despite express or implied assurances of confidentiality, the information which they provide could be made public, and they themselves laid open to possible attack at the suit of anyone with whom they may have

business dealings, including competitors."

His Lordship mentioned his own experience in the Protano inquiry. He had assured the court that nothing they said would be taken in confidence and would not be used except for the purpose of his report. He was quite sure that the witnesses gave their evidence frankly, freely and much more fully than they would have done if the assurance of confidentiality had not been given. The Lord Privy Seal took the same line.

If witnesses had been given assurance of confidence it was of the highest general interest that that confidence should be maintained and not broken into by any special arguments. His Lordship had said in D. v. NSPCC (1978) AC 1090, in the first series of judgments, that the courts should not allow confidence to be lightly broken. When information has been imparted in confidence, and particularly where there is a pledge to keep it confidential, the witness should keep that confidence and should in no way

compel a breach of it save where the public interest clearly demands it, and then only to the extent that the public interest requires it. The court had to hold the balance between two public interests. In seeing that justice was done between the parties and that in maintaining confidentiality in a case like this, the administration of justice might be affected by the fundamental principles of public interest.

His Lordship could see no reason why Shell and BP should not limit their consent. They consented to the request made to them and his Lordship did not see why they should not withhold

their consent to any application by the public to discover the documents given by the public interest in confidentiality. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE WALLACE, curving, said that the fact of documents of which it was sought to obtain the whole until the Bingham inquiry was set up. It was a private and not a public inquiry. The evidence showed that was to avoid witnesses giving evidence which would be given to the public interest. The cooperation was given by BP in the belief that the investigation, designed to avoid the exposure of to unfair personal attack, might even public self-incrimination.

In his Lordship's opinion, the limitation put by the court on their consent to public disclosure of the documents without hesitation.

Where the Foreign Office had set up an inquiry on that confidentiality would be broken unnecessarily if it were to be set up. It was fair to allow it to be breached in proceedings, particularly the same issues.

Lord Justice Dunn gave curving judgment.

Leave to appeal was given. The appeal was heard at the same time as that judged to be heard in A.

Solicitors: Cameron, Nordon & Co; Slaughter, Linklater & Failes; Slaughter.

Chancery Division

## Need to clarify law on Anton Piller orders

International Electronics Ltd v Weigh Data Ltd  
Before Mr Justice Graham [Judgment delivered March 6]

His Lordship refused to discharge an Anton Piller order, made by Mr Justice Fox but which was set aside in a recent decision in the Court of Appeal, ought never to have been made. Documents had been disclosed in pursuance of the order, and the action before his Lordship had been conducted throughout on the basis that the order had been properly disclosed. Nevertheless, although his Lordship's judgment had not yet been perfected he refused to order a retrial. His Lordship was giving an additional judgment in a patent action brought by International Electronics Ltd against Weigh Data Ltd, who had obtained the order from

Mr Justice Fox.

Mr Jeremy Davies for the plaintiffs, International Electronics; Mr Alastair Wilson and Mr M. C. Hick for the defendants, Weigh Data.

HIS LORDSHIP said that on January 17, some five days before the start of the hearing before his Lordship, Weigh Data had obtained an Anton Piller order from Mr Justice Fox for the disclosure and production of certain documents of International. This followed his Lordship's judgment on February 22 as to the appropriate order to be made, he had been informed that, between the conclusion of the hearing and the date of the judgment, the Court of Appeal had given a majority judgment in Rank Film Distributors Ltd and Others v Video Information Centre (a firm) and Others (The Times February 16) which might materially have affected the Anton Piller order made by Mr Justice Fox. The Master of the Rolls, Justice Bridge, and Justice Templeman formed the majority, and the Master of the Rolls dissent.

Three classes of documents must be mentioned. First, certain original repair sheets, exhibit D4, on which were written the complaints made by the customer returning an allegedly defective electromagnetic balance for repair, the serial number of the balance, and the description of the repairs in the handwriting of the several workmen involved.

These documents, which had been lost for some time, but to have been found, and produced, as a result of the Anton Piller order.

Secondly, reconstructed unit repair sheets, D4 and P1, produced by International Electronics, in order to satisfy an order for discovery in a Queen's Bench action against them, and which were alleged to have been made up from the third class of documents, namely, management control sheets (a), (b) and (c) and P6 which contained comprehensive information about the units sent in for repair.

The management control sheets had not been disclosed until produced at the trial in an attempt by International Electronics to rebut allegations based on the original unit repair sheets D4. They showed that a number of the substituted D4 sheets omitted material items which appeared both in the original sheets D5 and in the management control sheets P1, (a), (b) and (c).

At the end of the discussion on the form of order it was suggested by International Electronics that, in view of the Court of Appeal decision, the Anton Piller order ought never to have been made; that it should be discharged; and that there should be a retrial, as argued by Weigh Data, and as held by Mr Justice Fox, that the series of Anton Piller orders never have been disclosed, since they would tend to incriminate their witnesses.

In support of that contention it was first necessary to know the way in which the order was obtained, i.e. ex parte and executed, i.e. without service of any of the

The failure to serve the order which the order has obtained had not caused a press in the present case. His Lordship considered that evidence as soon as possible, restore an effective weapon of judges in important fields.

His Lordship's judgment in the Anton Piller order refused and no order made costs on that order. The order to be made should agree between counsel in light of his Lordship's two

Solicitors: Rowlands, Chester; Frimonds for Weigh Data Co, Reading.

EEC reference refused

In re Narinder Singh Virdee

Article 46 of the EEC Treaty which grants workers the right to transfer within the territory of member states (subject only to limitations justified on grounds of public policy) was held by the Divisional Court not to apply to deserters caught by the provisions of section 13 of the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, even where they are also nationals for the purpose of the Treaty of Accession.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the applicant, Narinder Singh Virdee, who was born in Kenya and held a British passport, was not a United Kingdom national, enlisted in the Indian Air Force in 1972. On marrying two years later he deserted in order to join his wife in England. Between 1972 and 1975 he was a United Kingdom national; he was granted an entry certificate and found work in London. In 1975 he was arrested, and after appearing at West London Magistrates' Court he was surrendered to military custody. He sought an order to refer to the European Court of Justice under Article 117 of

the Treaty the question whether Article 46 had any, and what, impact on deserters by the provisions of section 13.

His Lordship said that, in 1979, a case of nonsense dictated Article 46 was manifested, as tended to abolish the power of criminal courts, not to follow.

Lord Justice Ackner, in his judgment, held that it intended to give the English courts the power of extradition.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, because the European Court of Justice's application was dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the article did not affect the power of handover by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952,



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Sharp falls

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, March 10. Dealings End, March 21. § Contango Day, March 24. Settlement Day, March 31.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## Really Dry Gin

## ANSWER

# LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!

## Really Dry Gin

—

orce. e interim payment passed. f Price at  
Dividend and yield exclude a special payment by  
company. g Pre-merger figures. h Forecasted earnings  
capital distribution. i Ex rights. j Ex-scrip. k share  
Tax free. l Price adjusted for late dealing.  
significant data.

CJ Miss 15/50

## Stock markets

FT Ind 444.9, down 10.7  
FT Gms 64.08, down 0.10

## Sterling

\$2,245, up 75 points  
Index 72.5, up 0.3

## Dollar

Index 87.4, unchanged

## Gold

\$587.5, up \$19

## Money

3 mth sterling 171-173  
3 mth Euro \$ 184-184  
6 mth Euro \$ 171-181

## IN BRIEF

First main  
line rail  
contract for  
4 years

A Cheshire-based construction group, nearly 30 per cent owned by the Davy Corporation, to build the first main line railway ordered in the United Kingdom since 1896 on a contract worth nearly £30m. British Rail's eastern region will give the work to A. Monk & Co for a diversion from its east coast main line round west side of the new Selby field. Work is expected to start in April to be completed by the end of 1982.

## head Jane reopens

West Jane, the Cornish tin smelter which closed nearly 30 years ago with the loss of 418 jobs, is to go into full production again next January, with workforce of about 300. Rio Tinto Zinc has sunk £8m into venture and now expects comfortable profit.

## factory bid

Mr Mike Egan of the General Municipal Workers' Union, two officials of the former can shop stewards committee met Mr John Hume, leader of Liverpool City Council to discuss a bid for the Hill plant. No statement issued.

Footwear disposal, page 26

## Doworth profits

W. Woolworth has announced profits of £57.2m for the year to January 31, against £52.8m. A poor third quarter saw profits down by 10 per cent, but then recovered in the final quarter by 13.3 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 23

## Xoil energy forecast

World energy demand growth at only about 2.5 per cent over the next two decades, compared with economic growth of 3.5 per cent, the Corporation said in its 'Oil Energy Outlook', published in New York.

## I from Rhodesia

Turner & Newall, the Manchester-based asbestos group, saw a fall in profits of over one third to £27.5m due to high interest rates and the strong pound. But T&N is expecting £12m help this from its Rhodesian subsidiary.

Financial Editor, page 23

## output cut

Ibaya is to cut back its oil production from 3.3 million to 2 million barrels a day from July. It is reported. Speculation also growing of cuts of between 5 and 10 per cent by Britain and Algeria, whose oil is used as a benchmark for oil sea pricing.

## hicle imports up

Imported vehicles increased share of the United Kingdom's commercial vehicle market 3.62 per cent last month, compared with 18.89 per cent in February 1979, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. The UK's sales at 25,321 were higher than 1979.

## PRICE CHANGES

en Hill 15p to 640p  
ie of Eds 20p to 25p  
Kong 10p to 10p  
nd & Wyndham 3p  
Prov Post 35p to 45p

## Is

Sp to 35p  
Higgs 5p to 60p  
Oxford 10p to 35p  
Higgs 'A' 12p to 12p  
Peck 1p to 12p

## THE POUND

Bank  
buy 1.02  
Bank  
sell 1.02  
Norway Kr 11.55 11.05  
Portuguese Esc 112.00 106.00  
Swit. Fr. 25.45 25.25  
Swit. Fr. 65.75 65.75  
Swit. Fr. 1.37 1.77  
Swit. Fr. 154.00 147.00  
Sweden Kr 9.85 9.45  
Switzerland Fr. 4.05 3.81  
USA \$ 2.23 2.23  
Yugoslavia Duk. 52.50 49.50

## W Germany relaxing exchange controls to attract Opec funds

From Peter Norman

Brussels, March 12

West Germany is planning to scrap some of its foreign exchange controls in the hope of attracting Opec funds into the Deutsche mark.

The move, which is intended to help support the value of the mark on foreign exchange markets, and plug the country's growing balance of payments deficit on current account, will be discussed tomorrow by the Federal Bank council which will also be attended by Herr Maefrau Lohmeyer, the state secretary in the Bonn finance ministry responsible for monetary affairs.

Existing regulations preventing non-residents from investing in German government securities of less than four years' life will be relaxed to allow foreigners to purchase paper of two years' life or more. The same rules will be applied to the gentleman's agreement between the Federal Bank and commercial banks which has prevented non-residents from investing in Deutsche marks denominated promissory notes of less than four years' life.

The initiative for the change is coming from the finance ministry in Bonn. In this respect, the example of Switzerland is far from encouraging. A progressive dismantling of formal approval, but there is no doubt in Bonn and Frankfurt that this will be forthcoming tomorrow.

The way in which the German exchange controls have been applied means that the liberalization could come into effect almost immediately, once the Federal Bank council has given its blessing to the changes.

Technically non-resident purchases of short term fixed interest securities have never been banned. Instead they have been made subject to Federal Bank approval, which has invariably been withheld.

For an interim period, the Federal Bank will, with Bonn's blessing, approve non-resident purchases of securities with a life of between two and four years, pending a change to the order governing the exchange controls. It is thought that this will take about three weeks to come through.

It appears as if the Bonn finance ministry is trying with the idea of eventually dealing directly with selected oil producers by offering them German government paper.

But for the moment it is hoped the exchange control relaxation will in itself attract funds into Germany. In this respect, the example of Switzerland is far from encouraging. A progressive dismantling of

limitations on foreign investment over the past month or so has failed to support the franc in the face of the large interest rate differential between Swiss and dollar securities.

These latest steps mark a U-turn in West German monetary policy. In the past, both Bonn and Frankfurt have sought to discourage foreign investment in the Deutsche mark.

Today, however, government officials were talking of the planned steps as being deliberately designed to attract Opec funds into Germany, through offering the oil producers shorter term paper than has been available in the past.

The German monetary authorities have changed their policy with surprising speed, as it is only a few weeks since the Federal Bank was extending the scope of its gentleman's agreement with the banks to block the emergence of the mark as a reserve currency.

Today one Federal Bank official, when reminded of this, remarked simply that there was no point crying over spilt milk.

In fact, the turnaround is a measure of the concern felt about the relative weakness of the mark on foreign exchange markets and the high level of interest rates in the United States.

Cheer for EMS, Page 23

last proposed in 1976 it was rejected by the Senate.

One danger to the plan is that Congress will take weeks, maybe months, to deliberate the merits of the cuts and as it does so, economic activity may slump and thereby undermine the political pressures to cut spending and trap inflation.

Prospects of a slump were heightened today by a dismal report on business capital spending plans which shows that real increases in plant and equipment spending this year may be less than two per cent.

The commerce department said that its latest survey confirmed that the centrist cuts will be an on the year, cut of \$4 or \$4.40 a barrel, that will raise revenues by at least \$10,000m. The President does not need approval to impose the cuts and they may come into force on March 31.

Many of the President's budget measures, however, will demand Congressional approval. Some of the specific actions that he will almost certainly propose have been heavily rejected by Congress in the past, so a bitter and perhaps long battle seems certain.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had a private meeting today with Democratic Party leaders of Congress and top administration officials.

This group has been meeting for the last six days to work out a specific anti-inflation programme. Today was supposed to be the last meeting, for this group and the subject was credit controls.

Mr Volcker is believed to have argued forcefully against credit controls and to have reiterated his strong conviction

that increasing revenue by obtaining more earlier withholding payments on interests and dividends is being considered and banks would be responsible for making the deductions. This could bring in \$3,300m of revenue but when the idea was

put to the House of Representatives, it was rejected.

President Carter knows that when he announces his new budget plan he will face an attack from some state governors for forcing them to raise taxes to offset the cuts in their grants from Washington and an attack from Liberals in his own party, including Senator Edward Kennedy, for cutting programmes that aid the poor.

Republicans will say he is doing nothing to boost investment incentives.

The association between Mr Rupert Murdoch, News International's chairman, and LWT goes back to the beginning of the 1970s when he injected £500,000 into the group.

In November 1978 News International sold 2.6 million "A" shares in LWT after publication of the Annan report. It was thought that the group would be asked to lower its stake and decided to do so in its own time.

LWT profits for the year to July 31 rose from £6.5m to £9.2m before tax. Profits from television and related activities after deducting the exchequer levy remained static.

However the group benefited from first time contributions from book publishing and tour operations where it has recently diversified. Last year LWT bought 60 per cent of Page & May, a travel agent, for £1.95m and in 1978 it paid £3.9m for Hutchinson, the book publisher and printer.

The two funds—the Electricity Supply (Industrial) Scheme and Superannuation Scheme and Electricity Supply (Soc) Superannuation Scheme—combined more than £1,000m of investments of which about £500m is in property.

LWT's interim results, due to be announced next month, are likely to be depressed by the impact of the 17-week television strike last autumn.

## Inquiries on suspended investment fund experts

By Alison Mitchell

Investigations were continuing yesterday after the suspension of two of six top investment experts at the £1,000m Electricity Council pension funds.

However the council yesterday was playing down the significance of the matter and would only confirm that Mr Alan Urwin, investment manager of the pension funds and Mr William Lund, his deputy were suspended on full pay last week.

The two men have also resigned from the board of Westmorland Investments, a private property company whose portfolio was taken over by Phoenix Insurance, ICI Pension Fund and Gresham Trust.

The two funds—the Electricity Supply (Industrial) Scheme and Superannuation Scheme and Electricity Supply (Soc) Superannuation Scheme—combined more than £1,000m of investments of which about £500m is in property.

## Research corporation and industry department back US robots company

## Why Britain cannot build its own workers

In the absence of a sufficiently advanced United Kingdom manufacturer of industrial robots, the National Research Development Corporation and the Department of Industry have agreed to back Unimation, the American company which is world leader in this field, in an attempt to get a substantial foothold in this rapidly growing market.

A £420,000 investment by the NRD in a joint venture with Unimation to build small industrial robots in Telford, Shropshire, was announced yesterday. The Department of Industry is also providing an interest relief grant of £240,000.

Unimation has had a sales and service operation at Telford since 1970, concerned with the company's heavy-duty Unimate robots. The design which will be built at Telford is the

now part of GEC-Marconi. "We've had discussions with that company," Mr Scholes said, "and it is not our reluctance that has prevented us backing it."

At a demonstration in London yesterday, Mr William Makinson, NRD's managing director, said that the reason this investment was in an American company was that there was no comparable indigenous United Kingdom manufacturer. The NRD had been interested in concluding a deal with Unimation for many years.

Mr John Scholes, head of the NRD's engineering department, said that the corporation was anxious to invest in British companies. Three aspects were relevant in Britain's use of industrial robots.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.

Mr Joe Engelberger, president of Unimation, said that the Unimate was "the smartest robot" available today, and he believed that it would be an important export product for Britain. There was much scope for the further development of robot systems in Britain and there were "probably 10 good groups" working on this subject in United Kingdom universities.

Mr Christian Adams of the Department of Industry said the DoI was delighted to have Unimation setting up in Britain: the department was keen that this move should be a stimulus to British manufacturers to enter the robot manufacturing business and it attached great importance to the applications developed.

Third, and most important for the United Kingdom at present, was an urgent need for British manufacturing industry to adopt robots in the interests of increasing productivity. The NRD hoped to stimulate advances in all three areas, and in particular in the first and second.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.

Mr Joe Engelberger, president of Unimation, said that the Unimate was "the smartest robot" available today, and he believed that it would be an important export product for Britain. There was much scope for the further development of robot systems in Britain and there were "probably 10 good groups" working on this subject in United Kingdom universities.

Mr Christian Adams of the Department of Industry said the DoI was delighted to have Unimation setting up in Britain: the department was keen that this move should be a stimulus to British manufacturers to enter the robot manufacturing business and it attached great importance to the applications developed.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.

Mr Joe Engelberger, president of Unimation, said that the Unimate was "the smartest robot" available today, and he believed that it would be an important export product for Britain. There was much scope for the further development of robot systems in Britain and there were "probably 10 good groups" working on this subject in United Kingdom universities.

Mr Christian Adams of the Department of Industry said the DoI was delighted to have Unimation setting up in Britain: the department was keen that this move should be a stimulus to British manufacturers to enter the robot manufacturing business and it attached great importance to the applications developed.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.

Mr Joe Engelberger, president of Unimation, said that the Unimate was "the smartest robot" available today, and he believed that it would be an important export product for Britain. There was much scope for the further development of robot systems in Britain and there were "probably 10 good groups" working on this subject in United Kingdom universities.

Mr Christian Adams of the Department of Industry said the DoI was delighted to have Unimation setting up in Britain: the department was keen that this move should be a stimulus to British manufacturers to enter the robot manufacturing business and it attached great importance to the applications developed.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.

Mr Joe Engelberger, president of Unimation, said that the Unimate was "the smartest robot" available today, and he believed that it would be an important export product for Britain. There was much scope for the further development of robot systems in Britain and there were "probably 10 good groups" working on this subject in United Kingdom universities.

Mr Christian Adams of the Department of Industry said the DoI was delighted to have Unimation setting up in Britain: the department was keen that this move should be a stimulus to British manufacturers to enter the robot manufacturing business and it attached great importance to the applications developed.

In the supply of individual robots such as the Unimate there was only one British company (Hall Armament of Watford, Hertfordshire).

There was no capability in

British industry at present to meet those needs, Mr Scholes said.</



Investment confidence undermined by government 'indifference'

## Wool industry calls for protection

Confidence of wool textile manufacturers to invest in design, marketing and higher productivity has been undermined by the "apparent indifference" of the Government and the European Commission to the industry.

In recent months, there have been a series of closures and redundancies. Imports of wool cloths to the United Kingdom market have risen to more than 45 per cent, according to an economic development committee report published today.

The report, produced for the National Economic Development Council, calls on the Government to provide greater protection from cheap imports and to consider providing wool textile areas with selective assistance.

Imports from low-cost countries are a small proportion of total production, but the rate is growing rapidly. Cheap imports have potentially serious implications for profits and jobs.

Wool textiles is Britain's sixth largest export. In 1978 it had turnover of £1,250m and employed more than 73,000 people, concentrated largely in Scotland and West Yorkshire.

The committee, led by Mr Brian Smith of ICI, says: "The Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) should be reviewed in 1982 in an even tighter form than at present if longer-term confidence to invest is to be encouraged."

It is through the MFA that the growth of imports into the European Community from the developing countries is regulated.

According to the report: "The industry is confident that it can compete effectively in sophisticated markets if its home market base is not eroded by low-cost imports."

The Government is also asked to ensure that no disruption of markets is caused



Mr Brian Smith: pressing for tightening of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

"Whole factories have been reported to be working on an underground basis and even the larger Italian mills are said to find it difficult to compete on prices with smaller producers who are able to reduce labour costs in this way."

"Tax evasion, under-invoicing, favourable credit schemes are other advantages, legal or otherwise, that benefit Italian producers", the report says.

The industry is looking for evidence to show that such practices lay the foundations of unfair competition, but believes that the Government should assist.

Meanwhile, the industry is attempting to recapture its former excellence in colour, innovation and design—for example, by coordinating fashion themes to promote British wool cloth at international fabric fairs.

The committee believes that 1980 could be the low point in the wool textile industry's trade cycle. It suggests that to keep labour in the industry, unions and management should look into the question of overtime to determine whether there is any potential for work-sharing to reduce redundancies.

In the longer term, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is asked to consider selective assistance for areas of high wool textile concentration.

The committee says that Sir Keith's decision to reduce the extent of the Development Areas has profound implications for the industry in West Yorkshire and Scotland. It means, for example, that in West Yorkshire there should be no section 7 under Section 7 of the Industry Act in areas other than Bradford.

"Wool Textile EDC Progress Report 1980, available free from NEDO Books, 1 Steel House, 11 Tottiswell Street, London SW1 5J.

John Huxley

## New head of Monti group named

Signor Antonio Bisaglia, Italian Minister of Industry, has appointed Signor Alberto Grandi as commissioner to run the troubled oil empire of Signor Attilio Monti.

Signor Monti's activities include four refineries with annual capacity of 45 million tonnes and a network of service stations bought years ago from British Petroleum.

Signor Grandi, head of the Bastogi financial and industrial group, has held senior positions at the Montedison Chemical Co and at ENI, the state hydrocarbons group.

### OECO prices rise

Consumer prices in member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development jumped to 1.5 per cent in January, the highest monthly rate in seven years, and up from 0.9 per cent in December, it was reported from Paris. For the 12 months ended in January the rise was 12.7 per cent.

### Tokyo car debate

Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, Japan's international trade and industry minister, believes his country should comply with demands for more Japanese capital investment in the American car industry, and for increased car and car part purchases.

### Danish debt interest

Every percentage point rise in foreign interest rates means the Danish government must pay around 240m kroner (about £15m) extra in interest on its foreign debt, Mr Niels Erik Sørensen, foreign ministry official, said in Copenhagen. Denmark estimates a payment of 3,600m kroner this year.

### New Iranian field

Iran's national exploration company has struck light crude oil in a new field 35 kilometres north-east of Dezful, in the oil-producing Khuzestan province, a National Iranian Oil Co spokesman said in Tehran.

## Freight war hits British exporters

By Michael Baily

Britain's exporters to North America are paying substantially higher freight rates than their continental rivals.

The continental rates are 20-30 per cent down on the British needs for a slightly longer crossing.

Britain in general and British Aerospace in particular could be prevented from participating in some of the more futuristic proposals because of a national lack of "real will and imagination", he added.

Delivering the Barnwell memorial lecture of the Royal Aeronautical Society in Bristol, Mr Rowley said that the imagination gap was at present no a certain degree in civil aviation and in defence—but was "dangerously close" in three areas of space engineering where Britain could play a significant future role. Those were communication satellites, earth resources satellites, and space power stations.

## British warned about 'lack of imagination'

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor

Britain is suffering from an "imagination gap", not a technology gap, Mr Donald Rowley, deputy managing director and technical director of British Aerospace dynamics group at Bristol said last night.

Earth resources satellites could be useful for pollution control, monitoring oil tanker movements, measuring ocean temperatures and studying fish movements, among other things. But Britain was lagging behind other countries in Europe in expressing interest in this field.

Space power stations—geostationary satellites several square miles in area, which would convert the sun's energy into electricity and beam it to earth—could substitute for expensive oil or nuclear power stations and for major efforts such as developing North Sea and Alaskan oil. But the Department of Energy appeared uninterested.

## Engineers oppose Finnieston report

By Bill Johnstone

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers is opposing the structure of the Engineering Authority proposed by the Finnieston inquiry last year.

In a 42-page document submitted to the Government, it outlined areas of disagreement and agreement gathered from the 73,000 British mechanical engineers, who are members of the institution. The concept of an Engineering Authority, says the institution, "is one which we accept in principle, but only if it is—and is seen to be—an instrument of the profession and not one of Government".

The institution suggested that the composition should be no more than 15 members of whom eight should be nominated by the chartered institutions, five drawn from employers and academic life, and two nominated by the Privy Council which would, according to the institution, "protect the public interest".

The IME emphasises the need for the engineering authority to be autonomous and to be financially totally independent. Such funding therefore must be self-generated and minus any dependency on government grants.

The institution also believes that the Finnieston committee was wrong in not harnessing the experience of the existing professional institutions in its recommended structure for the profession. Over the past 150 years they alone have taken upon themselves the responsibility of creating a competent, identifiable engineering profession. Now they are to be kept at arms length from the authority, expected to provide a number of services and the fruits of their experience, yet have little or no influence on its strategy.

Another major point expressed in the institution's submission, again in conflict with that of the Finnieston committee, is in its recommendation for a two-tier structure of chartered and registered engineers.

At present the title chartered engineer is awarded to practising graduate professional engineers with the appropriate experience. According to the institution, since the publication of the Finnieston report, there has been a great deal of lobbying within the profession to keep the title. But the institution maintains that "the qualification of registered engineer should not be introduced".

The IME has—like the other electrical, civil and chemical professional bodies—been conducting discussions with industry on the status, training and salary of engineers.

Mr Gordon Dawson, president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, believes that the decade is a professional engineer's life between 35 and 45 is the most underpaid.

"Engineers must be given more responsibility at an early stage in their careers and be trained in such a fashion that they can be used," Mr Dawson said.

The institution's findings are only a small part of the debate taking place among the 180,000 professional engineers in the United Kingdom. Those diverse opinions will have to be satisfied if any of the major proposals of the Finnieston inquiry is to be implemented.

### Raw materials dearer

France's raw material prices index rose 3.9 per cent in February after an 8.5 per cent increase in January, the National Statistics Institute said in Paris.

### Norway trade surplus

Norway's foreign trade for the first two months of 1980 showed a surplus of 388m kroner (about £25m) against a year-end deficit of 379m kroner, figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Oslo indicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Monetarism: no basis for theory that economy is self regulating

From Mr Frank Hahn and Mr Robert Neild

Sir, In his critique of our article (February 25), professor Friedman (March 3) first argues "as for some reason quite beyond us" of writing about the "Phillips Curve" (to which we made no reference, oblique or otherwise), rather than about the proposition we did address and which we believe to be central to monetarism as currently perceived by politicians, namely, that slower monetary growth will reduce inflation without causing more than voluntary and temporary unemployment. But then he goes on to say that he "entirely agrees" with our criticism of the theory on which he based his empirical proposition: he makes the welcome and serious admission that he has no firm theoretical basis for the empirical regularities he claims to observe.

In fact, Professor Friedman has rendered his assertions about empirical relationships over time between the quantity of money and other variables incapable of refutation. For, having stated some rather precise time lags between the change in one magnitude and another, he adds the caveat, as he has done in a past episode to episode "In stead of accepting his challenge to offer empirical evidence contradicting these well-established propositions", we therefore await the day when he specifies his theory in a manner that is open to the possibility of refutation.

As an illustration of how Professor Friedman proceeds, some points should be noted about his "small sample of evidence" in his new book to which he refers in his letter.

The consensus of charts showing, for five countries the movement of the money stock per unit of output and consumer prices. No sources are given, though it was Professor Friedman's other points made by him in his Business Letters (February 29).

We concluded that we are neither theoretical nor empirical propositions nor monetarism's proponents that the real economy is regulating and that activity employment can be relied on to recover automatically from the present fiscal and monetary squeeze. This exchange of opinions has not dimmed our confidence in that conclusion.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK HAHN,  
ROBERT NEILD,  
Faculty Board of Economic  
and Political  
Sciences,  
University of Cambridge,  
Cambridge Avenue,  
Cambridge CB3 5DD.

March 7.

## Reaction to safety factors of AGR's

From Mr Nils Gunnar Brander

Sir, I have followed the debate over monetarism on this page and in Business News with great interest. I think, however, that you make a mistake in presenting the matter as an argument between people who understand economics and those who do not (leading article, February 25).

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that economic decisions do not take place in a vacuum, as in a game of Monopoly, but that they directly affect people, not least when will benefit from a free play of market forces, even in the long run.

The debate is, of course, really between two fundamentally opposed political philosophies of collectivism versus individualism. Tory and Labour represent the former, in the shape of hierarchical inequality, an egalitarianism, respectively, whereas Liberals, in the Bonapartite sense (like Margaret Thatcher) preach the latter. The decision we have to make (collectively) is how we can, to the benefit of all, utilise most effectively the efforts of the individual to further his own ends.

Yours faithfully,  
NILS GUNNAR BRANDER,  
Bankside,  
St Margaret's Farm,  
South Dartford,  
Kent.

March 4.

## Rules of the game

From Mr Nils Gunnar Brander

Sir, I have followed the debate over monetarism on this page and in Business News with great interest. I think, however, that you make a mistake in presenting the matter as an argument between people who understand economics and those who do not (leading article, February 25).

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that economic decisions do not take place in a vacuum, as in a game of Monopoly, but that they directly affect people, not least when will benefit from a free play of market forces, even in the long run.

The debate is, of course, really between two fundamentally opposed political philosophies of collectivism versus individualism. Tory and Labour represent the former, in the shape of hierarchical inequality, an egalitarianism, respectively, whereas Liberals, in the Bonapartite sense (like Margaret Thatcher) preach the latter. The decision we have to make (collectively) is how we can, to the benefit of all, utilise most effectively the efforts of the individual to further his own ends.

Yours faithfully,  
NILS GUNNAR BRANDER,  
Bankside,  
St Margaret's Farm,  
South Dartford,  
Kent.

March 4.

## Central Statistical Office 'estimates'

From Mr B. J. Wratten

Sir, Payments in the black economy are bound by their nature to be unrecorded, and there is no reason to believe that the Central Statistical Office estimate that these payments amount to "little more than 34 per cent of the total national economy" (Business News, March 5) is more reliable than the "74 per cent of gross domestic product" estimated by Sir William File when he was chairman of the Island Revenue.

Few of us regard the filling-in of government questionnaires as our favourite exercise, and we feel no strong urge to ensure the accuracy of government statistics, particularly when a fully revealing answer to the question, "How much did you spend on...?" might point to undercover receipts of our own.

Engineers must be given more responsibility at an early stage in their careers and be trained in such a fashion that they can be used," Mr Dawson said.

The institution's findings are only a small part of the debate taking place among the 180,000 professional engineers in the United Kingdom. Those diverse opinions will have to be satisfied if any of the major proposals of the Finnieston inquiry is to be implemented.

### Raw materials dearer

France's raw material prices index rose 3.9 per cent in February after an 8.5 per cent increase in January, the National Statistics Institute said in Paris.

### Norway trade surplus

Norway's foreign trade for the first two months of 1980 showed a surplus of 388m kroner (about £25m) against a year-end deficit of 379m kroner, figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Oslo indicate.

Yours faithfully,

BASIL J. WRATTEN

Chells, Hackwood Road,

Basingstoke,

Hampshire.

March 6.

### Unnecessary

From Mr P. C. Bayley

Sir, Should not alcohol and tobacco be removed from the income side of the same form. Yet the CSO, apparently relies on these answers to computing its estimate.

The CSO has an honourable record of publishing figures unbiased by political influence, and this reputation has only been slightly dented by its unfortunate acquiescence in the introduction last year of the tax and price index for current political motives. But we should be wary of assuming that this gives special credence to its estimate in a sphere where the term "anybody's guess" would be more fitting.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. BAYLEY

Department of Applied

Economics,

St. Andrews,

Fife.

March 7.

### Farming support

From Mr Wynne Godley

Sir, In his letter about the cost of EEC membership, Mr Howell (Business News, March 7) incorrectly treats the decline in imports to British agriculture from the EEC as a net benefit to the country. He has ignored the fact that during the period covered by his figures Britain has moved from a system under which our agriculture is supported by the taxpayer via the Exchequer to one under which it is supported directly by the cost of import. The decline in the cost of import to British agriculture by the Exchequer has in fact been much more than offset by an increase in the cost to the consumer which Mr Howell's figures do not show.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## ICI underlines the difficulty

July prices fell back sharply yesterday. The reason is not hard to find—a steady stream of bleak company news; a tale of sharply falling profits, of the struggle to maintain dividends or the acceptance that they must be cut. With forecasters predicting a non-oil corporate sector deficit of up £7,000m this year, this of course is only a beginning. What is clear though is that recession is not only underway, it is ready there in the company sector for all to see.

ICI's 1979 accounts, for example, highlight just how heavily it is banking on an improvement in profitability from the expected upturn in the chemicals cycle in a year or so to restore the balance sheet to previous strength.

Having steadily built-up its resources in a mid-1970s after the heavy spending at the end of the 1960s had put some strain on cash position, the last couple of years have seen a sharp deterioration with net liquid funds of £550m at the end of 1977, falling to only £139m by end-1979 after further £25m fall during the year. Indeed, cash outflow is even more serious with a £127m rise in net long-term borrowings taking it up to £383m getting on for double the level of the previous year.

Clearly ICI's heavy capital spending of £2,000m in 1977-79, which for its respective is not far short of the group's market capitalization, is the major reason for this. That has now peaked with spending last year at £760m and sanctions currently running almost a third below 1978's £522m. But the rise in oil prices with related costs, one way or another soaking a fifth of the group's overall sales income, is putting heavy pressure on working capital which went up almost a quarter or £2m last year, compared with only £62m in 1978.

For the moment ICI can live off the fat of earlier years and long-term borrowings to vital employed of 30 per cent gives it plenty of leeway should the chemical cycle no longer to improve than it is currently expecting.

ICI is also concerned about its inadequate return on capital for the same reasons with aimed profits and depreciation amounting to £808m, long way short of capital spending and higher working capital.

Although this rose 1.8 points to 15.2 per cent in historical terms, the current cost of capital dropped by a fifth to 4.6 per cent and the CCA dividend cover is still a comfortable two times. All in all ICI's balance sheet is a disturbing pointer to what seems likely to happen to less well-managed parts of British industry.

Polworth this year, xt year

re have been so many false dawns at Polworth that yesterday's better than expected results are unlikely to change the pedestrian image of the group. Woolworth can hardly be faulted for failing to improve its lacklustre performance of the past several years.

It has tried to alter the sales mix, revamp its close down small ones to concentrate on the bigger units, has gone into the hypermarket business. It has also moved into the hopes of catching some of the emarkets glamour, a business it is proud of. Nothing has yet worked to change the image significantly.

Profits for the year to January are up a £53m to £57m on sales which had a £23m to £88m leaving margins the year virtually intact at 6.4 per cent. The significant point is the improvement in the fourth quarter after a disastrous third quarter. Profits in the past quarter £24m on sales of £283m indicating up 11.1 per cent to 11.7 per cent, significant achievement for a group of that

size, change its sales mix, and buoyant sales in such items as clothing, toys, jewellery and horticulture probably account the improvement. Looking ahead is difficult. Wages in this labour intensive business are set to rise by over 20 per cent in the second and third quarters and no one can predict how the recession will hit Polworth.

## Business Diary: Keeping 'em down on the farm

Mr Dennis Norman, the white who Minister of Agriculture, Robert Mugabe's new Zimbabwe Government, looks and acts like the English farmer he is, and brought up in Shropshire, he has retained local rural accents despite living in Rhodesia. He still wears dark suits more appropriate to misery Englishing rather than Zimbabwe's heat.

Commercial Farmers for the past two years, probably as surprised as any by his appointment. The heard about it was on the day night when he was named to Government by Lord Soames, the former, and told that Mugabe d like him to take over.

He is a farmer and non-ers, are ecstatic at his appointment. He has been outstandingly successful as president of the Farmers' Union. He not only encouraged many farmers from quitting the farm as the war worsened, has led a steady growth in future output.

His priorities are the re-settlement of African on underprivileged European and the rejuvenation of the economy by the war. He is badly hit by the war. He is losing foreign investment is already talkin to our government of Overseas Development as well as with private investors in Europe and the United States.

Mr Norman is determined that new Zimbabwe should be self-sufficient in food, and uses maize and cattle at i and Norton.

The second biggest group of housekeepers—after company—seems to be under mark, though the "villains" of the piece, estate agents and surveyors, are so far unaffected.

The Property Shop, which opens next week in Edgware, Middlesex, is in the vanguard of a do-it-yourself movement in property selling. Sellers simply pay £46 for a month's display of their home among the shop's glossy photos and inclusion in local paper ads; would-be buyers purchase details of the properties they are interested in for £10p and ring up the owner of any they wish to take further.

The business is based on the savings of two mums, Jo Kloss, 32, and Barbara Morris, 34.

Jo Kloss told: "Business

agents give you a couple of bits of paper and you end up making your own phone calls anyway. And they charge you a lot of money for that."

Jo Kloss

Diary: "I feel we will be offering a service to a large sector of the market. Unless you are interested in a £100,000 property in London, all estate

agents give you a couple of bits of paper and you end up making your own phone calls anyway. And they charge you a lot of money for that."

agents give you a couple of bits of paper and you end up making your own phone calls anyway. And they charge you a lot of money for that."

agents give you a couple of bits of paper and you end up making your own phone calls anyway. And they charge you a lot of money for that."

agents give you a couple of bits of paper and you end up making your own phone calls anyway. And they charge you a lot of money for that."

## Economic notebook

### One cheer for the EMS

The European monetary system, which is one year old today, is on the face of it outperformed the expectations of its most confirmed supporters.

Exchange rate relations between EEC countries were more stable in 1979 than in any year since 1972. As the European Commission has reported, the average change in member states' exchange rates vis-à-vis the European currency unit, the weighted basket of EEC currencies that is the denominator of the system, fell to 1.9 per cent last year compared with 5.2 per cent in the average of the six preceding years.

The finance ministers of the eight countries participating in the EMS have shown themselves capable of adjusting the central rates that link the member currencies without devaluing the idea of more stable exchange rates. So far there have been no drops out from the EMS in contrast to its predecessor, the European currency "snake".

So why only one cheer for the EMS? Has it not achieved all that the European Council wished for when it concluded in Bremen in July 1978, that a "scheme for the creation of a common monetary cooperation leading to a zone of monetary stability in Europe" was a "highly desirable objective"?

Do we see its first 365 days make it the "durable and effective scheme" envisaged by the EEC heads of government 20 months ago?

There are at least two main objections. First, exchange rate stability is not the same as monetary stability. Second, the real motive for setting up and operating the EMS is as obscure as ever.

When the EMS was being negotiated in the second half of 1978, critics argued that the scheme set out to put the cart before the horse: that by equating exchange rate stability with monetary stability, its authors were programming its eventual collapse.

The ability of the EMS to survive a year has done nothing to silence this criticism. During the period of relative calm on European exchange markets, the individual European economies have begun once more to diverge in terms of performance, and nowhere more clearly than in their ability to handle inflation points.

### Inflation gaps

In 1978 there was a gap of 10.1 percentage points between the highest rate of inflation in the EEC (Italy's) and the lowest (West Germany's). Last year the gap widened to 10.3 points. This year the difference between Germany and Italy is expected to be 12.2 points.

Foreign exchange markets are far from being conscious. Last year, balance of payments considerations helped to keep the EMS together. The strong surplus of Italy and France in their current accounts resulted in an altogether unexpected show of strength by the lire and the French franc, while West Germany's shift into deficit helped hold down the Deutsche mark.

This year with a clearer difference between single and double digit inflation countries in the EEC current account deficits nearly everywhere and Germany's further deterioration of current account fully discounted, currency markets could again react with greater sensitivity to inflation rate differences.

The system has yet to be seriously tested. When it is, questions will be asked about its purpose. Then the obscurity of ideas behind the scheme could become a serious handicap to survival.

Although one can argue that

the EMS would not have been possible without an ideological impulse behind it, it is a product of pragmatic men. The Florence speech of Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, calling for a renewal of the debate on economic and monetary union in Europe in October 1977, may well have been instrumental in guiding the thoughts of Herr Helmut Schmidt the German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France towards monetary

but the resolution of the European Council of December 1978, which agreed to the terms of the first stage of the EMS, is a nuts and bolts affair, a catalogue of technical jargon about European Currency Units, central rates, intervention measures, financial assistance and the like.

But the resolution of the European Council of December 1978, which agreed to the terms of the first stage of the EMS, is a nuts and bolts affair, a catalogue of technical jargon about European Currency Units, central rates, intervention measures, financial assistance and the like.

Salisbury

Rhodesian whites expressed relief when the announcement of the new Zimbabwean cabinet included the Rhodesian Front's Mr David Smith as Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr Dennis Norman, President of the Commercial Farmers Union, as Minister of Agriculture.

The whites completely control the economy, one which is export orientated, capital intensive and dependent upon foreign finance and markets—and, of course, until now, on cheap labour.

But this situation will change and these status quo appointments must be seen as a holding operation to kindle white confidence. The emphasis of economic policy and strategy lies elsewhere.

As Economic Planning Minister has been created, it will be the focal point of the broader economic strategy. Among its priorities will be the long question, the redistribution of wages and access for blacks to all social services, from education and health to transport and social security.

The most urgent of these, both politically and economically, is land. The racial division of land goes back to the conquest by the British South Africa Company in the 1890s. In 1898 an order in council allocated land for white settlement.

The total land area is 96.4 million acres, of which 45 million acres each were set aside for whites and blacks despite the disparities in population. Blacks outnumbered whites by 20 to one at the time of the Universal Declaration of Independence. Today the ratio is 25 to one.

Dr Ahern Palley, a well known Zimbabwean political personalty, says that it will not be as costly to redistribute land fairly, as calculations made by some economists suggest. "In the past it has been political policy to keep many white farmers on the land, and they have been subsidized by massive cheap loans to the extent of £69,050,000 and many have been allowed to default. This is a far cry from economic farming, in fact it is subsidized land settlement for the whites.

These straws, if they do represent the appearance of an ideological side to the EMS, are of vital relevance to Britain when considering whether sterling should join the exchange rate regime. Full British membership of the EMS could involve a commitment to far greater importance than the present desire to hold down the sterling exchange rate.

We shall probably have to wait for a severe market test of the EMS to assess what exactly the present participants see in the scheme. A test by markets should show whether the politicians are prepared to subordinate national policies to the EMS and to bring economic and monetary union that little bit nearer to the realms of possibility, or whether the same doctrinaire policies will apply that truncated the old European currency "state" and turned it into a Deutsche mark currency block.

Peter Norman



Mr Dennis Norman (left) and Mr David Smith, respectively Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Commerce in the new Zimbabwe Cabinet.



## The problems facing Mr Mugabe's team

Ruth Weiss

Applying ordinary commercial procedures would make this land available for blacks.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation's 1979 report backs up Dr Palley's argument: It states that bad and doubtful debts amount to 24.6 per cent of income. Inefficient white farmers are now likely to be penalized.

There are about 6,000 white farmers. Some of them are absentee landlords; a fact which creates enormous political resentment. These include the vast foreign owned estates belonging to British and South African corporations such as Anglo American, Lonrho, Rhodesian Corporation and Liebig's.

As a result of the war, a large number of farms have been abandoned in such areas as Chipping, Bindura and on the eastern border. These spread together with underutilized land, will become available for redistribution to African farmers at comparatively low cost to government.

About one million people have been displaced by the war. It is the new government's priority to resettle the refugees, those now in neighbouring countries and those who squat in urban slums. Certainly about 40 per cent of rural African males between 13 and 30 are without land, as Mr Roger C. Riddell, an economist of the Catholic Institute for International Relations, points out.

But arrangements can be made without, as has been suggested in some quarters, taking over some 75 per cent of white land.

The pattern of the economy in Rhodesia was determined by the pattern of land redistribution. The same will apply to the new Zimbabwe, so it is important for the new government to get it right.

Sanctions, notwithstanding, foreigners invested about £30m a year in Rhodesia but by the beginning of 1975, because of the war, the oil crisis and the world recession, the Rhodesian

economy was under serious pressure. The Smith Government had to borrow heavily to pay for the war and for the 1979 fiscal year a borrowing of £454m had been estimated, around 42 per cent of current expenditure.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation's 1979 report backs up Dr Palley's argument: It states that bad and doubtful debts amount to 24.6 per cent of income. Inefficient white farmers are now likely to be penalized.

There are about 6,000 white farmers. Some of them are absentee landlords; a fact which creates enormous political resentment. These include the vast foreign owned estates belonging to British and South African corporations such as Anglo American, Lonrho, Rhodesian Corporation and Liebig's.

As a result of the war, a large number of farms have been abandoned in such areas as Chipping, Bindura and on the eastern border. These spread together with underutilized land, will become available for redistribution to African farmers at comparatively low cost to government.

About one million people have been displaced by the war. It is the new government's priority to resettle the refugees, those now in neighbouring countries and those who squat in urban slums. Certainly about 40 per cent of rural African males between 13 and 30 are without land, as Mr Roger C. Riddell, an economist of the Catholic Institute for International Relations, points out.

Another problem which the new government will have to tackle is wage differentials. In 1977 average black wages were £588 a year, that is 10 per cent of average white wages of £5,155 a year. Rhodesia's chronic unemployment and underemployment has been among the black not the white population.

The new government's aims are likely to be the lessening of dependency on foreign capital and know-how and increased self-sufficiency in food production. Nothing can happen overnight, but the government is already acutely aware of the high expectations of its electorate.

## Woolworth Annual Results

Year ended 31 January

1980 1979  
2000s 2000s

£77,995 875,785  
(89,847) (51,793)

£88,148 823,392

74,244 84,474  
(10,295) (8,475)

1,693 1,442

819 497

57,253 53,104  
(15,708) (12,584)

41,545 40,528  
(754) (357)

40,791 39,382

10.89p 10.72p

TURNOVER (including value added tax)  
Deduct: Value added tax

TURNOVER (excluding value added tax)

TRADING PROFIT  
Deduct: Depreciation  
Interest paid less received

Add : Rent income  
Surplus on property disposals,  
excluding sale and leasebacks

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION  
Taxation

PROFIT AFTER TAXATION  
Deduct: Foreign currency differences  
Add : Extraordinary items

PROFIT FOR YEAR

EARNINGS per Ordinary Stock Unit of 25p

£ Due to the considerable rise in the standard rate of Value Added Tax with effect from 23 June 1979, any comparison of turnover is best made on an ex-VAT basis. Turnover at £88,148 million for the year is a rise of 7.9%; in the important fourth quarter, it amounted to £228 million which is an increase of 8.7% over last year.

● Trading profit at £74.2 million was 15.2% higher than the previous year and this improvement was due mainly to changes in merchandise mix coupled with good control of expenses.

● The higher charge for depreciation includes property depreciation of £4.4 million (1979 £2.7 million). Interest costs are £4.4 million greater than last

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Overheads cut into UCM margins

By Michael Prest

United City Merchants, the international trading, timber and leather group, saw its pre-tax profits rise only slightly to £2.05m as overheads rose steeply in the first half to the end of December. But turnover rose rapidly to £107m from £78.4m in the same period of the previous year.

Mr Eric Sosnow, UCM's chairman and a major shareholder, said that increased wages, rents, power and particularly interest rates had cut into margins. These now ran at about 2.1 per cent. The strength of sterling had exaggerated the trend.

But he emphasized that the company intends to maintain the liberal dividend policy declared in the last annual report. The interim payout was raised

55 per cent to 8.85p gross. Earnings per share before conversion of the loan stock were 2.7p.

One of the company's main activities is timber importing and merchandising. Mr Sosnow is optimistic that construction demand and the world shortage of wood must mean steady growth in the future.

In support of his contention Pharaoh Ganes, a timber trade wholly owned by UCM, increased its pre-tax profits from £269,000 to £375,000 over the same period. Like UCM as a whole, however, turnover rose sharply, to £561.1m from £33.8m.

Another important area is leather manufacturing. Here Mr Sosnow has repeatedly joined the refrain against cheap imports. One of UCM's main

companies in this field is Stimpson-Perkins, whose pre-tax profits for the half year slipped from £267,000 to £195,000. Turnover rose by £16,000 to 24.11m.

Last year UCM reached an agreement with the government of India on the Industrialization of Gordan Woodroffe, another leather manufacturer. Although the company no longer has control of the Indian enterprise, it is still a substantial minority holder.

Mr Sosnow points out that UCM is vulnerable to high interest rates because as a trader the company's stocks must be financed and a delay in payment by a customer immediately increases the bill. While hoping that interest rates may be reduced later in the year, he admits that the present half

could see even higher interest charges.

Total turnover in the last financial year to the end of June 1979 was £144m. Under the heading of international merchants, agents and bankers the United Kingdom contributed £90.2m, while Europe, Africa, the Far East and other regions put in £412m under the same head. In leather manufacturing, the United Kingdom provided £9.37m and India £3.36m.

These proportions seem to be fairly constant, though pressure on the leather business could cause it to fall as a proportion. Full-year pre-tax profits in 1979 were £13.30m. The tax charge in the most recent half was £1.00m, only a little more than in the same period of the previous financial year.

However, further concern over the fast-approaching Budget and the failure of any new

## Stock markets

## Sharp setbacks among leaders

Dealers had a nervous time on the market yesterday as the gloom and despondency which had threatened all week suddenly broke loose.

After a fairly confident start, which saw one or two small buyers about, sentiment began to take a turn for the worse.

The continued absence of any institutional buying as a result of the weakness in oil and gold shares had jobbers worried.

Prices were soon being marked

down in order to prevent selling, but in the event none appeared.

However, further concern over the fast-approaching Budget and the failure of any new developments in the steel strike talks only made matters worse. But it was disappointing figures from Turner & Newall, which pushed the shares down 16p to 110p, and the bearish annual report from ICI which finally put the damper on things.

As a result most of the industrial dealers suffered sharp setbacks. ICI tumbled 10p to 362p on the annual report

which said that the group was not generating enough cash to support further investment. This immediately sparked speculation that the group might be considering a rights issue as a way out.

One jobber commented that the last time the group had a rights issue was when interest rates had reached peak and there could now be a repetition.

Falls of 5p were seen in Unilever at 435p, Pilkington Bros at 215p with Beechams closing 4p easier at 121p.

Elsewhere, the falls were held to just 2p or 3p as in the case Fisons at 283p, Courtaulds at 68p, Dunlop at 50p, and BAT's at 236p.

The net result of the market among the leaders was a fall in the FT index of 10.7 to 444.9, the biggest fall in one

day since January 29.

Interest as the bullion price

recovered 51p to \$587.50 an ounce. At the dearer end of the market, Anglo American Gold

climbed 52p to \$79 followed

by St Helena \$24 to \$31.50.

Among the cheaper issues, Middle Wits closed firm at 460p, as Blyths rose 15p to \$13 and Ventersport increased

by 5p to \$12.50.

The London mining finance houses, which had taken the full force of the previous day's rout, were steadier but showed some improvement. Consolidated Gold Fields remained unchanged at 498p, with RTZ up 1p harder at 386p and De Beers DfD \$3.16 better at \$9.11/16. In precious metals, Rustenburg improved 5p to 255p.

Hopes that C. V. Tung might extend his bid lifted Furness

With 2p to 373p, but profit

pressure did not appear among the majors. The decision by a major buyer in the United States to get out and take his profits had

left its mark. So BP, reporting

today, shed another 8p to 352p while Ultramar dipped 15p to 485p and Shell eased 6p to

376p. Lusmo at 449p, Burmah at 211p and Fricentrol at 288p, were seen with marks with falls

between 6p and 10p.

Gold shares made some attempt at a rally to stop the rot of the previous day. Buying at the lower levels, with some

good orders from the Cape and Europe, provided most of the

taking clipped 5p from Esso Sugar at 165p after S. & B. Birsford taking a stake.

The parish market condition have also been felt by the jobbers with Smith Bros falling 3 to 31p.

Among companies reporting BSR held steady at 34p following full-year figures as bad as expected, but Mayards, treated 2p to 134p, while Mayers put on 1p to 83p.

In stores, the full-year figure from F. W. Woolworth, the most attention, with figures at the upper end of most expectations.

The shares rose 2p to 70p. In the me

Some 20 million shares retailing group Sears Holdings were placed in the market yesterday at 37.1-32p. The shares which amount to 2.2 per cent of the company are thought to have come from the Chi family. The price last night down 1p to 37p.

time, Home Charm was boosted 4p to 146p after some speculative buying, but Status' count rumoured to be the recipient of a bid from

71p.

Electricals had another pressing time and a little selling was again reported the second liners under some heavy pressure. Racal remained on a kedge as the share price did another 1p to 205p. In the danger level when the shareholders would be forced to take cash for their shares, GEC and another 5p to 300p, speculative interest saw MAMF 4p to 140p and N. head 2p to 130p. However, market confidence remained partly optimistic annual port, rising 5p to 140p.

With still no firm bid to the end of the year, engineers began to drift. It was 5p lower despite a massive contract and N. Bow at 25p and Tubes at were 4p off.

Properties came in for taking after Tuesday's fall in the back of hopes of a cut interest rates. Land Securities slipped 5p to 297p, Bassett 2p to 306p, Gt Portland 227p and MEPC 5p to 11.

Equity turnover on Monday was £55.269m (14,702 gns). Active stocks in day according to the Exchange Telegraph were RIZ, Shell, BP, Allen, Metro Rank, Mills & Allen, Filton Bros and BTR.

Business Equipment

## Mightier than the pen.

Philips are pleased to announce the smallest ever pocket memo.

Amazingly, it measures a slim 5" x 1 1/4" and weighs just 5 ounces.

It can be operated easily with one hand and gives a total of 20 minutes' dictation time.

Actual Size



It has fast forward wind, fast rewind and a microphone sensitivity switch that allows successful recording in noisy surroundings.

It also accepts a useful range of accessories, such as a conference microphone for faithful recording in 'round the table' situations and a battery charger.

Thanks also to a simple clip-on bracket its tiny Mini-M cassette is compatible with all Philips portable and desk-top dictating machines.

The new 640 is only a tiny part of the wide Philips Business Equipment range.

If you'd like to know more about it and our other products, too, simply fill in the coupon below.



Simply years ahead.

Please send me more information about the Philips 640 Pocket Memo and the Philips range of dictation equipment.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION IN COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TELENO: \_\_\_\_\_

To: Philips Business Equipment, Arundel Great Court, 8 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DT.

## WEEKS PETROLEUM LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES



## PRELIMINARY AUDITED FINAL STATEMENT AND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1979

Year ended  
31st December, 1979  
US \$000

Revenue	16,709	13,808	+21%
Oil and gas revenue	335	140	
Other			
Income before income tax	10,394	7,649	
Provision for Australian income tax	3,583	2,615	
Net income	6,811	5,034	+35%
Net income per ordinary and ordinary share equivalent	\$14	\$10	
Average number of ordinary and ordinary share equivalents outstanding in thousands	49,194	48,206	

## Notes:

1 Interest paid, including bank overdraft interest, was US \$1.307 million (1978 US \$1.332 million).

2 Depletion, depreciation and amortisation amounted to US \$2.316 million (1978 US \$2.196 million).

A dividend in respect of 1979 of 3.15 Australian cents per share (1978 3.15 Australian cents per share) has been paid to holders of the convertible preferred ordinary shares. The directors do not intend to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares (1978 nil).

## Stock markets

## Sharp setbacks among leaders

Gilt were in a confused state following the mixed press reception on Tuesday and as a result could only do enough to mark time, a condition most jobbers expect to last until after the Budget, with the earliest cut in MLI predicted around the end of April.

So, after the dullest session in quite some time, prices were showing mostly unchanged

Gold shares made some attempt at a rally to stop the rot of the previous day. Buying at the lower levels, with some

pressure did appear among the majors. The decision by a major buyer in the United States to get out and take his profits had

left its mark. So BP, reporting

today, shed another 8p to 352p while Ultramar dipped 15p to 485p and Shell eased 6p to

376p. Lusmo at 449p, Burmah at 211p and Fricentrol at 288p, were seen with marks with falls

between 6p and 10p.

Gold shares made some attempt at a rally to stop the rot of the previous day. Buying at the lower levels, with some

good orders from the Cape and Europe, provided most of the

time, Home Charm was boosted 4p to 146p after some speculative buying, but Status' count rumoured to be the recipient of a bid from

71p.

Electricals had another

pressing time and a little selling was again reported the second liners under some heavy pressure. Racal remained on a kedge as the share price did another 1p to 205p. In the danger level when the shareholders would be forced to take cash for their shares, GEC and another 5p to 300p, speculative interest saw MAMF 4p to 140p and N. head 2p to 130p. However, market confidence remained partly optimistic annual port, rising 5p to 140p.

With still no firm bid to the end of the year, engineers began to drift. It was 5p lower despite a massive contract and N. Bow at 25p and Tubes at were 4p off.

Properties came in for taking after Tuesday's fall in the back of hopes of a cut interest rates. Land Securities slipped 5p to 297p, Bassett 2p to 306p, Gt Portland 227p and MEPC 5p to 11.

Equity turnover on Monday was £55.269m (14,702 gns). Active stocks in day according to the Exchange Telegraph were RIZ, Shell, BP, Allen, Metro Rank, Mills & Allen, Filton Bros and BTR.

By Philip Robinson

Derek Crouch: Mr D. C. H. Crouch, chairman, reports in his annual statement that he expects the current year will produce "satisfactory profits", bearing in mind the difficulties facing industry as a whole.

Furness Withy: Dolphin Investments has bought 251,250 shares in Furness Withy at 370p and 18,750 at 372p, making a holding of 3.08m shares (11.52 per cent). Helix Investments has bought 83,750 shares at 370p and 6,250 at 372p, making a holding of 1.04m shares (3.92 per cent).

Wesley Mann and Truman Holdings' Prexax profit for year to September 30 last year from £13.56m to £15.62m.

H. Woodward & Son: Turnover for year to September 30 up from £10.01m to £11.27m. Prexax profits, £431,000 (£356,000), Total gross dividend, 3.14p (£2.12p).

Middleton: Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the following merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973: -Morgan Brothers/Delson & Company; Generale Occidentale SA/Sema SA; Covenham Ltd; Weingarten Inc; Throsmotors; Trust/Cray Electronics.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## One-for-six scrip from Sandvik

## International

A one-for-six scrip issue is being made by Sandvik, the Swedish iron and steel giant which is quoted on the London and Stockholm exchanges. In 1979, pretax profits rose from 42.4m kr to 293.5m kr (about £41.9m kr to £640.4m kr). The dividend, per share, is being lifted from 6.5 to 8 kr. Profits per share are estimated at 36 kr (against 29 kr). Last year, group order intake exceeded from 5.750m kr to 980m kr and investments were up from 360m kr to 533m including 160m kr for com-

pany acquisitions, compared with 1978's 54m kr.

Price rises accounted for 9 per cent of the sales increase against 7 per cent in 1978, while volume growth accounted for 4 per cent, which is double the 1978 figure. The results for 1980 are expected to be in the same range as 1979's.

## Aran Energy rights issue proposed

The board of Aran Energy is proposing to raise approximately £18.5m by the issue of 544,991 new ordinary shares on the basis of two new ordinary shares for every five held at 10p.

The present capital of Aran is sufficient for the issue, so the board are also proposing to increase the authorised share capital from £16.75m to £16.25m by the creation of five million ordinary shares of £1 each. Part of the proceeds of the issue will be used to enable Aran to fund its share of drilling

## Wereldhove profits rise

Wereldhove, the Dutch property group, has reported net 1979 profits of F124.3m (£5.5m), up from F122.5m in 1978. Profits per share were F18.69, against F18.06 in 1978. The board is recommending the payment of a dividend of 6.25 (£1.42) in cash together with 3.75 per cent in a tax-free scrip issue charged to a share premium account. 1978: F15.76 (£1.31) in cash

## Snia expects £18m loss

Snia Viscosa SPA of Milan, a 51 per cent of 1979's net loss to 760 billion lire, but the company is expected to show a loss for 1979 of about 1.5 billion lire (about £1.5m). An expected loss of this size is given rise to speculation that Snia will devalue its capital, currently at 6.47 billion lire, but a spokesman said no decision has been taken on this.

## CIC shows 39pc increase

Credit Industriel et Commercial ('CIC'), of France, a private banking group, has posted a net profit for 1979 of Fr59.16m (about £5.6m) up 39.3 per cent (from the Fr42.5m for the 1978 period). The bank pointed out that a 1978 figure included a non-carrying capital gain of 15.5m.

CIC said it intends to increase

plus 3 per cent bonus issue.)

Wereldhove will celebrate its 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

The company said that the cost of three wells will be about £1.2m.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

## Triangle Industries

In 1979, Triangle Industries' net income reached £3.34m (or £1.52 per share), compared with 1978's income from continuing operations of £2.05m (94 cents). In 1978, income from discontinued operations of £333,000, plus a tax credit of £202,000, made a final net income of £2.65m (or £1.21 a share). Sales reached £290.91m for 1979, against 1978's £243.3m.

Next income for 1979 reflects the write-offs of goodwill related to the discontinuance of the copper fittings product line, decreasing net earnings by £197,000 or 9 cents a share.

The demand for Triangle's steel and copper fabricated products and co-ordinated equipment lines was strong in 1979, Mr Edward J. Simmons, chairman and president said.

"This momentum has continued into 1980. Based on our current operating performance, together with the favourable impact resulting from the stimulation of unprofitable product lines, first-quarter 1980 earnings will exceed those reported for the first quarter of 1979." —AP-Dow Jones.

## Manila Electric Co

The Manila Electric Company of the Philippines is raising a \$47m syndicated loan over 10 years, according to a spokesman for the Indian Overseas Bank, which is participating in the loan.

CIE also said that its board had decided to double its capital to Fr452.76m through the incorporation of reserves and by doubling the nominal value of its shares to Fr100.

The 1979 dividend payout to Fr3.30 net per share from the Fr2.50 paid for 1978.

It said that the group's results, which will not be made known until May 29, will show a growth.

CIE also said that its board had decided to double its capital to Fr452.76m through the incorporation of reserves and by doubling the nominal value of its shares to Fr100.

ordinary item, the sale of the group's 50 per cent stake in Gutrie Boustead Shipping Agencies of Singapore.

Operating profit rose 56.7 per cent to \$14.7m, on a 15.4 per cent rise in turnover, to \$265m.

The group is recommending a final dividend of 8 cents a share.

## Guthrie Bhd up 178 pc

Guthrie Bhd's group 1979 profit, after tax and extraordinary items, rose 178.3 per cent to \$5.6m (Singapore). On a year earlier, Guthrie's profit was 73.8 per cent owned by Guthrie Corporation of Britain. The dramatic rise in after-tax profit includes a \$1.6m extra-

other-bottlers under contracts.

The companies said holders of outstanding scrip will be offered \$51 a share, a total of about \$11.5m.

Taylor shareholders are to vote on the acquisition agreement at the annual meeting on April 15.

## Up plans to buy bottler

Soft drinks company, 7-up of Louis, has agreed to acquire Taylor Group, the city's oldest pink-bottle soft drink franchise, eastern Missouri and southern pods.

Taylor also owns USC Root Beer and Taylor Beverages, which packages soft drinks for

other-bottlers under contracts.

The companies said holders of outstanding scrip will be offered \$51 a share, a total of about \$11.5m.

Taylor shareholders are to vote on the acquisition agreement at the annual meeting on April 15.

## Business appointments

## Unit trust committee lost for Sir Boyle

Mr Lawrence Boyle has joined the committee of management of the Pension Fund Property Unit.

Mr Eric L. Holt has been appointed director of London's Fulham Kellogg's.

Mr J. W. English has been appointed director of Copper Pipe.

Mr Ken Hill is now chairman of Taylor Lawrence & Son, in Bola.

Mr Dent has been made a director of First General Cable Works.

Mr J. M. Haggard has joined Korn River Company, as sales managing director.

Mr John R. Crich, previously managing director of Beaconsfield, has been appointed to the position of director of special projects and has been made a director of Redman Beams. Mr Lawrence C. Cox has become managing director of Beaconsfield.

Mr P. H. Martin has become director of The Solitaires' Law

Homes Society.

Mr Charles Wodehouse has come an assistant executive director and head of the market division of Abber-Lite Insurance.

Mr David S. L. Fletcher has been appointed group managing director of Ash & Lacy. Mr James Philpott becomes deputy managing director.

Mr Peter Sampson has joined the team group as managing director of the electronics division.

Mr James L. Rice has been joined the board of

strategic Consumer Electronics as vice director. Mr Ronald J. and Mr Neville F. Shearmain come non-executive directors.

Mr R. D. Perkins has been appointed director and general manager of R. E. Ingham and Co, part of the Rank Hovis

Co. of Rank Audio Visual.

## Forward Trust Group up 24pc

Forward Trust Group, the newly-established holding company for the Midland Bank's finance house activities, yesterday announced profits for 1979 of £31.2m, a 24 per cent increase on the previous year's comparable activities.

The results represent the figures of Forward Trust, Midland Montrouge Leasing and Griffin Factors, which between them cover equipment credit, leasing and factoring. After tax credits of £21.1m last year compared to £22.6m, the net attributable profit is up from £47.7m to £57.3m.

Mr John Harris, the group's chief executive, yesterday pointed out that a change in the basis of accounting for leasing activities had boosted 1979 profits by 2.6m as against £1.6m previously. The results also include 14 months of activities of Forward Trust.

Mr Harris said that the course is beginning "to bite" and there is in view of economic uncertainties it is impossible to forecast results for this year.

Int Timber sells Belize firm for £2m

J. Glikster & Son, a subsidiary of International Timber Corporation, has sold its subsidiary, Belize Estate & Produce, operating in Belize, Central America, to Minter Naval Stores (Belize), owned by Mr W. F. Belote of Georgia, United States.

Belize Estate owns about 700,000 acres of forest land in Belize. The company produces and exports hardwood lumber and acts as agent for numerous United Kingdom based companies. The consideration for the sale is £4.9m (£2.2m), of which £1m has been received, with the balance payable over the next five years with interest at 8 per cent per annum. The sale is based on the balance

of £224,000 in 1979. With earnings per share up from 10.6p to 12.6p, the total gross dividend is being raised from 5.06p to 5.8p.

Margins squeezed at Lookers

At the annual meeting of Lookers, the car distributors and engineers, shareholders

## 10 per cent organisation



## Wereldhove profits rise

Wereldhove, the Dutch property group, has reported net 1979 profits of F124.3m (£5.5m), up from F122.5m in 1978. Profits per share were F18.69, against F18.06 in 1978. The board is recommending the payment of a dividend of 6.25 (£1.42) in cash together with 3.75 per cent in a tax-free scrip issue charged to a share premium account. 1978: F15.76 (£1.31) in cash

## Snia expects £18m loss

Snia Viscosa SPA of Milan, a 51 per cent of 1979's net loss to 760 billion lire, but the company is expected to show a loss for 1979 of about 1.5 billion lire (about £1.5m). An expected loss of this size is given rise to speculation that Snia will devalue its capital, currently at 6.47 billion lire, but a spokesman said no decision has been taken on this.

## CIC shows 39pc increase

Credit Industriel et Commercial ('CIC'), of France, a private banking group, has posted a net profit for 1979 of Fr59.16m (about £5.6m) up from the Fr42.5m for the 1978 period.

The bank pointed out that a 1978 figure included a non-carrying capital gain of 15.5m.

CIC said it intends to increase

plus 3 per cent bonus issue.)

Wereldhove will celebrate its 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary on May 30, 1980. On this occasion the board has decided upon an investigation into future development for commercial real estate over the next 10 to 20 years. The investigation will be supported by experts from Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

A further purpose of the issue is to fund the cost of Aran's increased interest in blocks 26/22, 26/28 and 12/22 from 11.14 per cent to 16.57 per cent amounting to £16.4m.

In addition, the funds will be used for working capital requirements, the repayment of short-term borrowings and the further development of Aran's interest in exploration.

It is the 50th anniversary of the company's 50th anniversary

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Airfix disposes of footwear operation

By Michael Prest

Airfix Industries, which has been battling for several months to sell its loss-making Mexican factory, has agreed virtually to give away another unprofitable enterprise, Footwear. The move is part of Airfix's strategy of disposing of businesses not regarded as part of the company's mainstream activities.

Under the terms of the agreement, Footwear, which made women's high fashion leather shoes, will be sold for a "nominal" consideration. Airfix will lend the purchasers £250,000, take on all Footwear's debts not stemming from normal trading, and offer a two-year option to buy the factory.

The purchasers are a consortium, including among others Sir Aubrey Brooker, Mr Michael Sinclair, Mr Michael Blins, and Mr Robert de Keyser. The latter is managing director of Rembrants Design Collections, a fact which underlines Airfix's contention that one of its problems was lack of connexions in the fashion business.

The company also stresses a general downturn in demand for shoes, and competition from imports. Footwear was a major supplier to Marks & Spencer, which accounted for most of output in the first years after Airfix bought the company in 1971. But by last year Marks & Spencer's orders had fallen considerably.

In 1978/79 Footwear lost £205,000 on a turnover of £4.49m, equivalent to about 20 per cent of group turnover. Profits in the previous year were £41,000. The original purchase price was £550,000. The company felt that the chances of Footwear being restored to profit under its management in the present circumstances were small. Airfix's profits to the end of March 1979 were £1.56m.

But the fate of Footwear also highlights a trend in Airfix to concentrate on the profitable kits, toy trains and Crayons household items which are the core of the business.

## Wall Street

New York, March 12.—Stock prices rose again, and early trading this morning but blue chips were weak. Advances led declines two-to-one but the Dow Jones industrial average pointed slightly lower.

Volume leader American Tele-

plex slipped 3 to 473. A block

of 100,000 shares traded at 471.

Active Geosource eased 3 to 51.

Rockwell International will sell

its 11 per cent stake in Geosource

for \$27 a share.

Rockwell gained 2 to 544.

March 11: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.34 points up at 826.28.

Silver closes down

SILVER closed down the \$1.00

on second day of sharp losses

stemming from market's and inflation

measures expected soon.

March 10: Gold rose 10 to 379.50.

Gold futures rose 10 to 379.50.

Gold futures rose 10 to 379.50.

Gold futures rose 10 to 379.50.

NY COMEX GOLD: March, \$368.00;

Aug., \$368.00; Oct., \$369.00; Dec.,

\$370.50; Feb., \$370.50; Oct., \$376.50.

CHICAGO IMM. GOLD: March,

\$369.00; Aug., \$370.00; Oct., \$369.00;

Dec., \$370.00; Feb., \$370.00.

COPPER rallied late to close mixed

with nearby futures.

March 10: 100-106.00; April, 103.50;

May, 100-106.00; June, 103.50;

July, 100-106.00; Aug., 103.50;

Sept., 100-106.00; Oct., 103.50;

Nov., 100-106.00; Dec., 103.50;

NY COMEX COPPER: March, \$368.00;

Aug., \$368.00; Oct., \$369.00;

Dec., \$370.00; Feb., \$370.00.

COTTON: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

CHICAGO COTTON: May, 80-80.50;

Aug., 80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE rallied late to close mixed

with nearby futures.

March 10: 100-106.00; April, 103.50;

May, 100-106.00; June, 103.50;

July, 100-106.00; Aug., 103.50;

Sept., 100-106.00; Oct., 103.50;

Nov., 100-106.00; Dec., 103.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE: May, 80-80.50;

Aug., 80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COTTON: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.50; Feb., 80-81.50.

COFFEE: May, 80-80.50; July,

80-81; Sept., 80-81.50; Nov., 80-81;

Dec., 80-81.







CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING  
STARTS  
HERE

ANIMALS AND BIRDS .. 29  
APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 29  
APPOINTMENTS \$6,000 PLUS .. 27  
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 29  
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 29  
EDUCATIONAL .. 19  
ENTERTAINMENT .. 10, 11  
FINANCIAL .. 27  
FLAT SHARING .. 29  
FOR SALE .. 29  
LA CREME DE LA CREME .. 28  
LEGAL NOTICES .. 27  
MOTOR CARS .. 29  
PROPERTY .. 27  
PUBLIC NOTICES .. 27  
RENTALS .. 29  
SECRETARIAL AND  
NON-SECRETARIAL  
APPOINTMENTS .. 27  
SERVICES .. 29  
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 29  
WANTED .. 29

Box No replies should be addressed to:  
The Times, 100 Newgate Street,  
Grosvenor House, London W.C.1. SE2

To place an advertisement in  
any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS  
ONLY .. 01-537 3311

APPOINTMENTS .. 01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE  
AGENTS .. 01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE .. 01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE .. 061-234

Queries in connection with  
advertisements that have  
appeared, other than cancella-  
tions or alterations, tel:  
Classified Queries Department  
01-537 1234, ext. 7800.

All advertisements are subject  
to the conditions of acceptance  
of Times Newspapers Limited,  
copies of which are available  
on request.

PLEASE CHECK  
YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid  
errors in advertisements. Each  
one is carefully checked and  
proof read. When thousands of  
advertisements are handled  
each day mistakes do occur and  
we ask therefore that you check  
your ad. and if you spot an  
error, report it to the Classified  
Queries Department immedi-  
ately by telephoning 01-537 1234  
(ext. 7800). We regret that we  
cannot be responsible for more  
than one day's insertion  
insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE  
FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS.

Alterations in copy, 3.00 pm  
prior to the day of publication.  
For Monday's issue, the deadline  
is 12 noon Saturday. On all  
cancellations a Stop Number  
will be issued to the advertiser.  
On any subsequent queries  
regarding the cancellation, this  
Stop Number must be quoted.

— JESUS saith, I am the  
good shepherd, the good son, who  
giveth his life for the sheep.—  
St John 10: 11

BIRTHS

BAILEY—To Sarah Jane Manning  
formerly Hovland and Bob on  
10th March, a son, Matthew  
John, 7 lbs. 10 oz.

BROWN—To Reginald and  
Patricia, a son, Mark, 7 lbs.

ELLIOTT—In Paris, in  
Cochin, India, Louise, a  
daughter of John and Kathleen  
Elliot. On 27th February, 1980.

ELLIOTT—On 27th February, 1980,  
in Paris, a son, Mark, 7 lbs.

GUTHRIE—On 16th February, 1980,  
in London, a son, Wendy, the  
wife of Mark Guthrie.

HUMPHRIES—On 10th March, 1980,  
in London, a son, Jack, 7 lbs.

KELLY—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a daughter, Anna.

HUNTER—On 13th March, 1980, in  
Aberdeen, a daughter, Tina, a  
daughter of David and Linda

HUNTER—On 13th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, David, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, David, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.

JOHNSON—On 6th March, 1980, in  
Glasgow, a son, Alan, a  
son of Linda and David.